COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR.

1900.

BY

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1899-1900.

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Town Hall,
Salford.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough during the year 1900.

The most important matter coming under notice was the Epidemic of Arsenical Poisoning through Beer, which occurred in the latter half of the year, but this has already been dealt with in a special report and is consequently not mentioned.

As this report goes to press the Census figures of the Population have come to hand, but as they do not differ greatly from the Estimate of the Population, I have not used them in this report, but I hope to deal with them fully next year, when more complete information will have been issued by the Registrar General.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES H. TATTERSALL.

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PART I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

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PART I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the County Borough of Salford for the middle of 1900 is **220,816**, and this number is the basis on which the various Birth, Death, and Sickness rates mentioned in this report have been calculated.

As noticed in the report for 1898, this number, which is based on the assumption that the Borough has grown since 1891 at the same rate as in the decennium 1881-1890, is almost certainly too small.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1900 there were 7,299 births registered in the Borough, which is a decrease of 79 from the previous year, and gives a **birth rate** of **33·0** per thousand of the population. The birth rate for 1898 was 33·8, and the average for the preceding five years was 34·8.

It is interesting to observe from Table 13 how the birth rate is steadily falling. Thus in the period 1878-82 the birth rate averaged 41·5, in the period 1883-87 it averaged 37·8, from 1888-92 it averaged 36·2, from 1893-97 34-9, the rate for 1898 was 34·7, and that for 1899 was only 33·8.

Of the total births 3,699 were males, and 3,600 females.

The birth rate for the 33 large towns averaged 29·4 per thousand, and for England and Wales the rate was 28·9, as compared with 33·0 for Salford.

There were 219 births registered as illegitimate, or 3·0 per cent. of the total births, as compared with 3·7 per cent., the average for the previous ten years. 65 births occurred in the first, 53 in the second, 63 in the third, and 38 in the fourth quarter.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Borough, during the year ~~1899~~ 1900, was 5,542, of which 2,819 were males, and 2,723 females. This gives a **death rate** of **25·1** per 1,000 of the population.

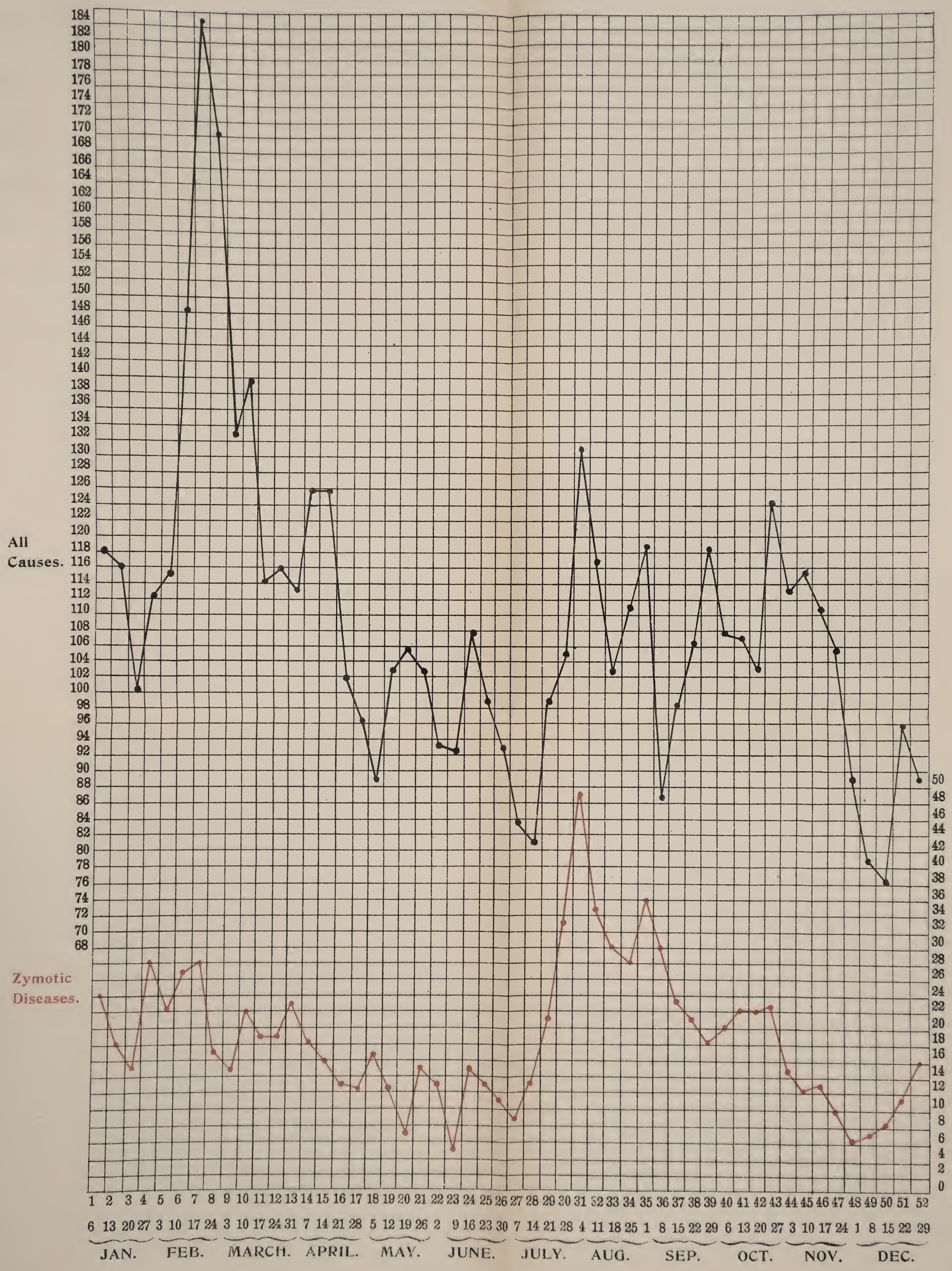
Of this total 1,649 deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, giving an annual rate of 30·0; 1,298 in the second quarter, giving a rate of 23·6; 1,317 in the third quarter, giving a rate of 23·9, and 1,278 in the last quarter, giving a rate of 23·2.

The death rate of the year compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year, which was 22·6, and with the average of the preceding five years, which was 23·1.

The death rate for Salford appears to have steadily diminished since the period of 1871-75, when it was 28·3 per thousand. In the period 1876-80 it was 27.5, from 1881-85 it was 23·4, from 1886-90 it sprang up to 25·7, from 1891-95 it dropped again to 24·2, in 1899 it was 23·8 and in 1900 it was 25·1.

The accompanying chart shows the number of deaths

Deaths in each week from All Causes, and from Zymotic Diseases, 1900.



registered weekly from all causes, and from zymotic diseases respectively.

District Mortality Rate.—For statistical purposes Salford is divided into four districts, which are Registration Districts, as arranged by the Registrar General. These are known as Regent Road, Greengate, Pendleton, and Broughton.

The oldest part of the town is the Greengate District, and this contains much the worst property. Regent Road District is almost entirely occupied by the artizan population. Pendleton and Broughton contain a considerable proportion of better class residental property.

The rates from these districts can only be compared from 1896, as an alteration was made in the Regent Road and Greengate districts in that year, a portion being taken from the former and added to the latter.

For the three years, 1897, 1898 and 1899, the average death rates for the various districts are: Regent Road, 24·8; Greengate, 29·4; Pendleton, 22·1, and Broughton, 17·9. The rates for 1900 were: Regent Road, 26·9; Greengate, 33·9; Pendleton, 23·4; and Broughton, 17·6.

Deaths at Various Ages.—The deaths and death rates per thousand are shown in Table No. 5, from which it will be seen that the mortality falls most heavily on the groups under five years of age and that over 65 years of age, the rates for which were 80·5 and 124·8 respectively, per thousand living.

The heavy death rate of the first group, that under five years of age, is mainly due to the heavy mortality among infants.

Infant Mortality.—During the year 1,520 deaths occurred among infants under one year of age, or 208 out of every thousand born. This is a trifle less than last year, when the rate was 211 per thousand born, and is less than the average for the preceding five years, which was 214 per thousand.

In Table No. 12 the rates of each of the 33 great towns is given, and it will be noticed, that, with two exceptions, Salford has the worst record. For the five years, 1878-82, it averaged 178 per thousand, from 1883-87 it was 184, from 1888-92 it was 189, and from 1893-97 it was 207, and in 1898, 213.

Senile Mortality.—Of the total of 5,542 deaths, 748 or 13.5 per cent. occurred among persons over 65 years of age; 256 or 4·6 per cent. were over 75; and 32, or 0·6 per cent. were over 85 years of age.

Of these 125 were certified to be deaths from old age, 112 from heart disease, 259 from bronchitis and pneumonia 27 from influenza, 61 from apoplexy, and 33 from cancer.

Comparison of Death Rate in Salford with those in the 33 Great Towns.—In Table No. 12, a detailed comparison of the death rate in the various great towns will be found.

From this it will be seen that whereas the average death rate for the 33 great towns was 19·55 per thousand, in Salford the death rate was 25·1, and placing the whole in the order of increasing death rates, Salford stands thirty-second.

For the whole of England and Wales the death rate for the year was 18·35. Salford thus having a death rate 6·75 per thousand living in excess of the average for the whole country. In other words, 1,489 persons died in Salford during the year, whose lives might have been saved had Salford been no more unhealthy than the average condition of the whole country.

Unfortunately this low position is not confined to the year under consideration, for the average position of Salford since the year of 1892, when the number of great towns was increased to 33, has been thirty-first.

Table No. 12 gives the deaths of infants under one year of age, per thousand births in the great towns, and the average is seen to be 172, which may be compared with 208, the rate for Salford.

Of the eight Lancashire towns included among the 33 great towns, Salford stood sixth, the figures being: Bolton 172, Oldham 172, Liverpool 186, Manchester 190, Burnley 205, Salford 208, Blackburn 220, and Preston 236.

Classification of Causes of Deaths.—In considering the causes of deaths, it is convenient in the first instance to show the percentage of deaths attributable to special groups of diseases. Thus of the total, 5,542 deaths from all causes and at all ages, there were from

Zymotic diseases	952	deaths, or	17·2	per cent. of the total deaths.
Constitutional ,,	774		14·0	,,
Developmental ,,	312		5·6	,,
Local ,,	2,940		53·0	,,
Other ,,	564		10·2	,,
	5,542		100·0	

Comparing these with the figures for previous years, the principal difference is seen to be in the Zymotic diseases, the deaths from which fell from 1,234 in 1897, to 953 in 1898, and rose to 1,017 in 1899, and again fell to 952 in 1900.

Zymotic Diseases.—These will be dealt with at length in Part II. of this report, where it will be found that the zymotic death rate was 4·0 per thousand of population, as compared with 4·1 for 1898, and 4·4 in 1899.

The deaths from the various diseases are given in the following table :—

		1900.	1899.		1900.	1899.
Measles		125	211	Whooping Cough	186	99
Scarlet Fever		99	50	Diphtheria	90	75
Fever	Typhus	1	—	Diarrhœa	318	452
	Enteric	66	76	Small-pox	1	—
	Continued	—	1			

Acute Lung Diseases.—From bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 1328 deaths were registered against 1,144 for 1899, 946 for 1898, and 953 for 1897. From bronchitis there were 706 deaths, giving a death rate of 3·2 per 1,000 persons living, while from pneumonia there were 612 deaths, giving a death rate of 2·8. From respiratory diseases generally there were 247 deaths more than in 1899.

Cancer.—There were 136 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 0·6 per 1,000 living, which is the same rate as in 1899, and as compared with 0·8 the rate of 1898, and 0·6 the average rate for the five years 1893 to 1897. The rate for the five years, 1878 to 1882, was 0·4, from 1883 to 1887, 0·5 ; and from 1888 to 1892, it was 0·5 per 1,000, showing that this dread disease is steadily, although slowly increasing.

Nervous Diseases.—From the various nervous diseases there were 521 deaths, giving a death rate of 2·4 per 1,000, as compared with 2·3 in 1899, 2·2 in 1898, and 2·1 the average for the five years 1893 to 1897.

Heart Disease.—There were 380 deaths from heart disease of which 99 were due to valvular diseases. This gives a death rate of 1·7 per 1,000, compared with 1·3 for 1899, 1·2 for 1898, and 1·3 the average for the five years 1893 to 1897.

Phthisis, Tubercular Diseases, and Influenza.—The mortality from these diseases will be found in Part II. of this report.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature at the Peel Park Observatory during the first quarter of the year was 37·7° Fahr., the minimum temperatures during the week ending February 17th were very low. On the night of the 12th of that month the reading was 8·5° Fahr.

In the second quarter of the year the temperature was 50·8° ; in the third quarter it was 58·6° ; and in the fourth quarter it was 46·4°. The mean temperatures of the months was as follows :—January 39·3°, February 35·8°, March 37·5°, April 45·3°. May 49·2°, June 58·2°, July 62·1, August 58·4°, September 55·4°, October 49·4°, November 43·5°, and December 44·3°.

The rainfall in the first quarter of the year amounted to 7·58 inches ; in the second quarter, 7·55 inches ; in the third quarter, 9·68 inches ; and in the fourth quarter, 11·38 inches, making a total rainfall for the year of 36·11 inches. The heaviest daily falls of rain occurred on January 6th (·763 inch), July 27th (·600 inch), August 2nd (·500 inch), August 6th (1·000 inch), August 7th (8·20 inch), August 21st (1·185 inches), October 6th (·630 inch), October 24th (·580 inch), December 5th (·586 inch), and December 28th (·619 inch). In the week ending August 11th, which was the wettest of the year, the rainfall measured 2·615 inches.

The Westerly, South-Westerly, and Southerly winds predominated during the year, the wind coming from those points on 149 days of the year ; South-Easterly and Easterly winds prevailed on 145 days ; and North-Westerly winds on 71 days of the year.

PART II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

PART II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department, under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, for the year 1900 was 2,177, which is 795 more than 1899 and 568 less than the average for the preceding five years.

Of the notifiable diseases, there were 6 cases of small-pox, 1,317 cases of scarlet fever, 291 cases of diphtheria, 18 cases of membranous croup, 2 cases of typhus fever, 335 cases of enteric fever, 8 cases of continued fever, 21 cases of puerperal fever, and 179 cases of erysipelas were reported.

When compared with 1899, this shows an increase of 6 cases of small-pox, 594 cases of scarlet fever, 124 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of membranous croup, 26 cases of erysipelas, 62 cases of enteric fever ; and a decrease of 12 cases of continued fever, 1 case of typhus fever, and 5 cases of puerperal fever.

In addition to the notifiable diseases, the Borough has suffered from other infectious disease. Thus, there have been 186 deaths from whooping cough, 125 deaths from measles, and 318 deaths from diarrhœa, all of which are included in the zymotic death rate.

Influenza has also claimed 137 victims, and phthisis, which must now be definitely and finally classed with the true infectious diseases, has been the cause of 405 deaths, and the other tuberculous diseases of 157 deaths.

The zymotic death rate has been 4·0 per 1,000 living, compared with 4·4 for 1899, 4·1 for 1898, and 4·4 the average for the five years, 1893 to 1897.

Full details for comparison with preceding years will found in Table No. 13.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly incidence of cases notified to the department, from which it will be seen that the highest number in any one week was 40 cases which occurred in the 32nd week, and the lowest number in one week was 9 cases in the 1st and 7th week; in 1899 the highest number was 49 cases in the 39th week, and the lowest 10 cases in the 31st week.

In table No. 19 appended will be found the mortality rates from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and diarrhœa, compared with those for England and Wales, the 33 great towns, and London.

The following table gives the mean weekly incidence of fresh cases from 1883. In the year 1890, erysipelas and membranous croup were added to the list of diseases notified.

The mean weekly incidence of fresh cases in	1883	was	23
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1884	,,	33
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1885	,,	18
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1886	,,	36
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1887	,,	36
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1888	,,	35
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1889	,,	47
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1890	,,	41*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1891	,,	22*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1892	,,	30*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1893	,,	39*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1894	,,	35*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1895	,,	36*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1896	,,	41*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1897	,,	24*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1898	,,	26*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1899	,,	26*
Mean for ten years 1890-99		,,	32*
The mean weekly incidence of fresh cases in	1900	,,	42*

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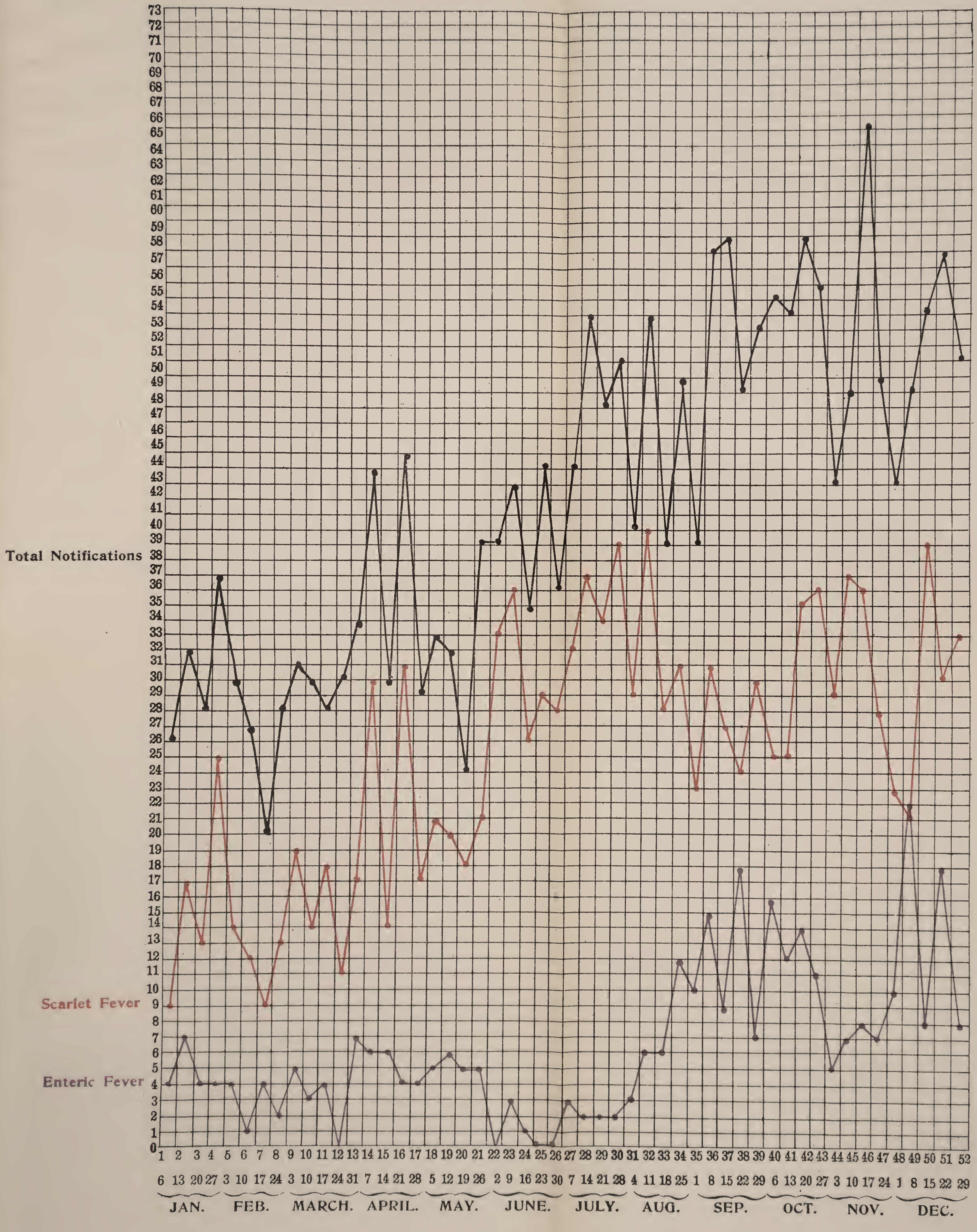
* These years include Membranous Croup and Erysipelas.

Notification of Infectious Disease, 1900.

Showing total number of cases notified, cases of Scarlet Fever, and of Enteric Fever in each week of the year.



SMALL-POX.

On the 21st of May three cases of small-pox were reported in Lower Broughton.

On inquiry into the possible source of infection, I find that M., the husband of the first case and father of the second, travelled on the 21st of April last from Moscow to London in company with two men who resided at Stalybridge and Oldham respectively.

The man from Stalybridge was very ill during the journey, and on arrival at Stalybridge the case was diagnosed to be one of small-pox. The patient was removed to hospital and subsequently died.

M. became ill on the 7th instant, with a rash on the forehead and severe head and back ache, and the rash on the forehead was described by his medical attendant as being pustular from the commencement; and although he knew there had been exposure to infection from small-pox, the rash was so unlike the ordinary small-pox rash that he had no hesitation in concluding that this was not a case of small-pox.

This error proved a very unfortunate one, for as mentioned above, on the 21st May, that is, 14 days after the commencement of M.'s illness, M.'s wife and child and the medical attendant were taken ill with small-pox.

M. during his illness had been visited by members of two if not three families from Bury, and several friends residing in Salford.

Following up the information obtained on the 21st instant, I visited all the houses where visitors to M. resided and vaccinated all the inmates.

The three cases reported on the 21st instant were removed to Mode Wheel Hospital, and the premises, bedding, etc., thoroughly disinfected.

Further inquiries showed that the Stalybridge case had given the infection to persons from Halifax, Carlisle, Oldham, and Stalybridge, where an epidemic broke out, in addition to Salford.

As it was proved that this case was admitted through the Customs Office at Queenborough, with the rash well marked on his face and so ill that he had to be wheeled to the train, the Local Government Board was approached by a deputation from Stalybridge and Salford, to request that a more careful examination of passengers from foreign countries might be made at the ports, as such carelessness as was shown in this case to have taken place was a most serious menace to this country.

SCARLET FEVER.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentagé.
Under 5 years...	449	72	16·0
5 to 10 " ...	545	22	4·0
10 to 15 " ...	210	2	0·9
15 to 25 " ...	88	3	3·4
25 to 35 " ...	19	...	...
35 to 45 " ...	5	...	...
45 to 55 " ...	1	...	...
Over 55 " ...	...	...	...
TOTAL......	1317	99	7·5

There were 1,317 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1900. This is much in excess of the preceding year, when the number was 723, and 349 more than the average for the previous five years. This gives an attack rate of 596 per 100,000 living. Among these 1,317 cases there were 99 deaths, giving a death rate of 7·5 per cent. of those attacked. The death rate for 1899 was 6·9 per cent., and the average for the previous five years was 7·7 per cent.

The cases were spread over the whole year, being most numerous in the 32nd week, when 42 cases were notified, and least numerous in the 1st and 7th weeks, when nine cases were notified, as shown in the accompanying chart. With regard to age, 73 per cent. of the cases were children under 10 years of age, and 33 per cent. were children under five years of age. The mortality, as might be expected, is heavier among the latter class, being 14 per cent. of the cases, as is shown in the above Table.

Scarlet Fever Sickness.—Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean.	1900.
Salford (Borough)...	**5·60**	**7·38**	**3·34**	**3·06**	**3·31**	**4·54**	**5·96**
Regent Road	5·13	8·36	3·59	3·66	2·77	4·70	5·41
Greengate...............	2·67	6·99	3·00	3·50	3·08	3·85	6·18
Pendleton...............	8·68	7·59	2·58	2·28	3·74	4·97	6·82
Broughton	4·74	5·62	4·26	2·78	3·77	4·23	5·50

In respect to district, 396 cases occurred in the Regent Road District, 229 cases in Greengate, 432 cases in Pendleton, and 260 cases in Broughton. The attack rate per 1,000 living under 15 years of age in the Borough, was 15·4.

It is gratifying to find year by year an increase in the proportion of cases removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium.

Thus in 1895 53 per cent. of the cases were removed, in 1896 the percentage was 59, in 1897 it was 62, in 1898 73, in 1899 it was 73, and in 1900 it was 78 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 309 cases of diphtheria notified during 1900, compared with 167 in 1899, and 147 the average for the preceding five years.

Facilities are now offered by the Corporation for the bacteriological examination of specimens by Professor Delepine of the Owens College, which is now done free of charge.

There were 90 deaths registered from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 29 per cent. of those attacked, compared with a death rate of 45 per cent. in 1899, and an average for the preceding five years of 36 per cent.

AGES.	CASES	DEATHS.	
		TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
Under 5 years...	119	55	46·2
5 to 10 ,, ...	118	30	25·4
10 to 15 ,, ...	31	4	12·9
15 to 25 ,, ...	16	...	...
25 to 35 ,, ...	15	...	...
35 to 45 ,, ...	8	1	12·5
45 to 55 ,, ...	1	...	...
Over 55 ,, ...	1	...	...
TOTAL......	309	90	29·1

The cases were spread over the whole year, the numbers ranging from 44 in September to 10 in May.

With regard to age, 237 cases or 77 per cent. were children under 10 years of age, and 119 cases or 38 per cent. were children under five years of age, the mortality among the latter class being very heavy, the deaths reaching the large proportion of 46 per cent. of the cases.

In respect to district, 85 cases occurred in Regent Road District, 47 in Greengate, 98 in Pendleton, and 79 in Broughton. The attack rate was highest in Broughton, being 167 per 100,000 persons living, and the lowest in Regent Road, where it was 116 per 100,000.

Comparing Salford with England and Wales, the 33 Great Towns, and London, the mortality rates were as follows per 100,000 living :—

England and Wales	29
33 Great Towns	35
London	34
Salford	41

There were 155 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 50 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 31 per cent. in 1895, 34 in 1896, 35 in 1897, 49 in 1898, and 40 in 1899.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 335 cases of Enteric Fever notified during 1900, which is an increase of 62 when compared wtth 1899, and 321 the average for the preceding five years. This gives an attack rate for the Borough of 152 per 100,000 persons living. Out of the 335 cases 66 died, giving a mortality rate of 20 per cent.

The cases were most numerous in the last five months of the year, reaching their highest point, 22 cases in the in the 49th week; they were least numerous in the month of June. On referring to the accompanying chart, it will be seen that the autumnal rise was well marked.

With regard to age, the cases were most numerous in the age period 15 to 25 years, and 67 per cent. of the cases occurred between the ages of 10 and 35. This is shown in the following table:—

AGES.	CASES.	DEATHS.	
		TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
Under 5 years ...	18	3	16·7
5 to 10 „ ...	36	5	13·9
10 to 15 „ ...	41	5	12·2
15 to 25 „ ...	114	19	16·7
25 to 35 „ ...	69	18	26·1
35 to 45 „ ...	30	7	23·3
45 to 55 „ ...	17	8	47·1
Over 55 „ ...	10	1	10·0
TOTAL......	335	66	19·7

In respect to district, 184 cases occurred in Regent Road District, 34 in Greengate, 71 in Pendleton, and 46 in Broughton. The attack rates in the various districts were 251 per 100,000 living in Regent Road District, 92 in Greengate, 112 in Pendleton, and 97 in Broughton.

There were 193 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 57 per cent. of the total cases, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1899, 64 in 1898, 64 in 1897, and 45 in 1896.

In November there was an outbreak of enteric fever in the Regent Road district, in connection with a supply of milk by a dairyman living in Hulme.

In the week ending November 17th there were five cases of enteric fever notified in this district; in the week ending November 24th there were two cases; in the week ending December 1st there were eight cases, six of which appeared to be connected with this milk, and in the week ending December 8th there were 19 cases, 12 of which have a similar connection.

On the 26th of November four cases of enteric fever were reported at No. 30, Ardwick Street, and one case at No. 58, Derby Street. The four cases at Ardwick Street were all young people—three being males, 20, 19, and 13 years of age, and one female, 15 years of age. Careful inquiry failed to elicit any account of previous illness in the house, or any way by which infection might have been conveyed; except through the milk of which all the four patients partook unboiled, it being their habit to drink milk to supper.

The case at No. 58, Derby Street was a female aged 9 years, and this child also drank the milk regularly unboiled.

On the 30th ultimo a case was reported at No. 90, Oxford Street (a female aged 27 years) who has since died. In this case the milk was obtained from another milk dealer who, however, procured his milk from the first named dairyman.

On the 3rd of December a case from No. 37, Amy Street was reported (a female aged 25 years). This patient drank the same milk every evening unboiled.

On the same date a case was reported at No. 82, Oxford Street (a female aged 12 years), and in this case the same milk was also supplied through another dealer.

On the 5th of December two cases were reported from No. 73, West Worsley Street (two males, aged 8 and 13 years). In this instance there two supplies of milk to the house, one being the above-mentioned, and I am informed that the two patients were the only two members of the household who partook of this particular milk, taking it in the morning for breakfast unboiled.

On the same date another case was reported at No. 111, Regent Road (a domestic servant aged 19 years). At this house the milk supply was the same, and we failed to discover any other source for the illness.

On the same date a case was reported from No. 45, Clifton Street (a female aged 45 years). This is a small provision shop where milk is sold, the milk being the same as above. At this house milk is usually boiled before use, but the patient has taken—from time to time—milk for supper unboiled.

On the same date two cases were reported at No. 11, Clement Street (a male aged two years and a female aged 7 years). This house was supplied by the same dairyman and the milk was usually partaken of by the children unboiled, but was occasionally boiled.

On the same date a case was reported at No. 9, Clifton Street (a female aged 21 years). In this case the milk supply was the same, supplied by another dealer.

On the 6th of December a case was reported at No. 73, Nashville Street (a male aged 24 years). This house was supplied by the same dairyman.

On the 10th of December a case was reported at No. 161, Robert Hall Street (a male aged 21 years). This house is supplied by the same milk through another dealer.

On the 7th of December a case was reported at No. 63, Brighton Street (a female aged 17 years.) This house was supplied by the same milk through still another dealer.

On the 7th instant I obtained from the dairyman a list of the farms from which he received his supply, and on the 8th I visited one farm at Whaley Bridge, one farm at Chinley, two farms at Coombs, Derbyshire, and one farm at Millers Dale; and I also consulted Dr. Bennett, the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which all these farms are situated.

I failed to find any case of illness in connection with any of the farms or any conditions which were likely to have caused the outbreak. The water supply at each farm seemed to be exceedingly good and practically impossible to be contaminated. Samples of the water supply, in each case, were taken and examined without result.

Dr. Bennett informed me that in this neighbourhood he had had no cases of typhoid fever for at least twelve months.

I have to thank Dr. Niven, the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, for the following report as to the condition, &c., of the milk house, &c. :—

COPY OF REPORT ON THE SAME SUBJECT BY DR. NIVEN, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF MANCHESTER.

"PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
"TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER,
"*December 11th, 1900.*

"ON AN OUTBREAK OF ENTERIC FEVER ASCRIBED TO A
"SPECIAL MILK SUPPLY.

"On December 8th, about noon, I visited the milk shop and

" found that the dairyman had been ill for seven weeks, and that he " had been suffering from what was called pneumonia, and I enter- " tain no doubt that he has had pneumonia.

" His wife informed me that her husband had been ill for seven " weeks, that his illness began with shivering, that he had had no pains " in the bowels in the course of his illness, but that his breathing " had been very bad. She stated that he is not a strong man and " that he has been ailing for two years. She also informed me that " he had had no diarrhœa. Meantime the district nurse arrived and " went upstairs to see the patient, and I considered the circumstances " justified me in seeing him, as I was informed he was now convales- " cent. The nurse—a very intelligent lady—informed me that about " three weeks ago the patient had suffered from diarrhœa for some " days, and that at that time his motions were pale and clayey. " Also that—about the same time—he had a pain across his stomach. " She stated that she had been attending him for five weeks, that he " had been ill a fortnight when she arrived, and that she found him with " a high temperature (though unfortunately his temperature chart " has been accidentally lost), that he was then rambling at night, and " that he continued rambling at night for a fortnight after she began " to visit.

" She also stated that his temperature was high until about a " fortnight ago, but that he is now getting well and feeling stronger " every day.

" This information roused in me a strong suspicion that he had " been suffering from typhoid fever accompanied by pneumonia.

" I communicated this view of the case to his wife and pro- " ceeded to enquire into how contamination, on this supposition, " could have occurred.

" There were a considerable number of milk cans in the shop, " which is not a large one. I examined these and found them free " from dirt. This shop leads into a room which is at once a living " room and kitchen, and this room opens at the back into a very " small yard, having the door of the pail closet close to the back " door of the room. The yard is badly paved and contains a sough " leading into the yard drain.

" All the excreta and washings of the patient have been poured " either into the pail or down the sough. The wife stated that the " cans were always washed in the shop, where there is no provision

"for washing, and not in the yard. But one of the boys whom I
"questioned as he came in, stated the cans were sometimes washed
"in the yard where there is a water tap close to the sough. It would
"be highly inconvenient to wash the cans in the shop.

"The wife admitted that she attended her husband. She
"stated, however, that she did not wash the milk cans or handle the
"milk utensils, and that this was done by the boys. It must be
"remembered, however, that enquiries had evidently been already
"set on foot, as one of the boys who drives the milk cart admitted
"to me that he knew of cases of illness in the round.

"Two boys were employed in driving the milk round, and I
"thought it necessary to see them. One I saw at the milk shop and
"he did not seem in very robust health, which he accounted for by
"having been out the night before. The other, his brother, was at
"the stables and I went there to see him, he looked quite healthy.

"At this moment I met the medical attendant who had been in
"attendance. He strongly repudiated the possibility of typhoid
"fever.

"Now my experience is that pneumonia may very readily
"obscure the presence of typhoid fever. It is very often present
"during the disease and not very rarely ushers it in. This I pointed
"out and got his consent to take a specimen of blood from the
"patient for examination.

"Later on in the evening I went prepared to take a
"specimen of blood, but meantime the wife stated she had been to
"see the medical attendant and he had advised her not to allow a
"sample of blood to be taken. It should be explained that this is a
"quite insignificant and painless operation. I put the matter very
"fully before the dairyman and his wife and warned both of them that
"they must cease selling milk, but they announced their intention of
"going on. They said that evidence was wanting that it was their
"milk that was causing the cases.

"In my opinion the evidence was sufficient to require prompt
"action, and so I informed them."

On the 12th of December the dairyman was summoned to appear before the Health Committee, and an order was made under Section 4 of the Infectious

Disease Prevention Act, 1890, closing his premises, &c., but he met the case by being immediately removed, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected. No further cases occurred.

TYPHUS FEVER.

During the year there was one outbreak of Typhus Fever consisting of two cases.

The first case was a woman aged 27 years, who died in the Salford Royal Hospital at the end of 1899, and was notified to the Health Department as a suspicious case.

The second case was notified on the 13th of January, a girl aged 19 years. This case also proved fatal.

The source of neither of the two eases could be traced. The first case, although the case occurred in this Borough, the patient was a resident of Manchester, and Dr. Niven was communicated with. The second case may probably have caught the infection in Warrington.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 21 cases of this disease notified during the year, of which six occurred in Regent Road District, four in Greengate, seven in Pendleton, and four in Broughton.

There were 7,299 births during the year, so that the attack rate was 0·3 per cent.

Of these cases 12 died, giving a mortality rate of 57 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 179 cases of erysipelas during the year

1900, as against 153 in 1899, 146 in 1898, 121 in 1897, 114 in 1896, 111 in 1895, 130 in 1894, and 147 in 1893.

The following is a brief summary of the causes to which the cases were attributed :—

Facial, after colds	131
,, from injuries	11
,, Simply	1
From wound in leg	6
,, ,, in arm	8
,, Abcess in leg	6
In body from colds	5
,, leg ,, ,,	6
,, foot ,, ,,	5
	179

There appears to be very little advantage from the notification of this disease, as nothing of a preventive nature can be accomplished by the Health Department.

MEASLES.

There were 125 deaths from measles during the year, giving a death rate of 57 per 100,000 living. This is much less than the number for last year which was 97, the average for the preceding five years being, 1894, 70 ; 1895, 101 ; 1896, 96 ; 1897, 222 ; and 1898, 46.

An arrangement is in existence with the officials of the School Board, who advise the department of every case of this disease coming to their notice. The cases are then visited, and the parents advised as to the precautions to be taken.

Leaflets were issued pointing out the dangerous character of the disease and advising as to the precautions to be taken to prevent its spread, which leaflets were distributed by the Health Visitors.

It was considered advisable to close one school during the year on account of measles for a period of three weeks, and to thoroughly disinfect the school.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 186 deaths from whooping cough during the year, 184 of which occurred among children under five years of age. The death rate for the Borough was 84 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with 45 for 1899, and 59 the average for the past five years. The death rate for England and Wales was 34 per 100,000, and the average for the 33 great towns was 45.

In Regent Road District there were 59 deaths, 47 in Greengate, 52 in Pendleton, and 28 in Broughton.

Deaths from Whooping Cough in the Year 1900.

Quarters.	At All Ages.					Under Five Years.				
	Borough.	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton.	Broughton.	Borough	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton.	Broughton.
1st.	101	26	37	24	14	101	26	37	24	14
2nd.	57	26	8	16	7	57	26	8	16	7
3rd.	12	2	2	5	3	12	2	2	5	3
4th.	16	5	...	7	4	14	5	...	5	4
Year	186	59	47	52	28	184	59	47	50	28

DIARRHŒA.

In accordance with previous experience, the hot summer and autumn of 1900 was accompanied by a very heavy mortality from diarrhœa.

The total deaths from this disease for the year were

318, the greater proportion of which occurred among children in August. The disease reached its height in the first week of August when there were 35 deaths.

As heretofore, the Health Committee provided diarrhœa mixture at all the Police Stations for the free use of the public, and placards were issued giving general advice as to the prevention of the disease.

This excessive mortality could be very largely prevented by the exercise of greater care in the feeding of infants as the disease is often due to a micro-organism which is developed in milk under these climatic conditions.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

During the year there were 562 deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and the possibility of taking further measures to diminish the enormous amount of sickness and loss of life from this cause has engaged the earnest attention of the Health Committee during the year.

At present in every case of death from phthisis the house is visited and consent to thorough disinfection is requested. Disinfection is then carried out free of charge. Leaflets of precautions to be taken have been supplied to all the medical men with a request that they would give them to their patients, and the lady visitors have visited the houses of the sick, and also given instructions as to the best methods of preventing the disease spreading.

To assist in the diagnosis of difficult cases the Committee have also arranged for the examination of specimens of sputum, &c., free of charge to the medical practitioners.

Powers for regulating the milk supply so as to prevent the spread of tubercular infection were obtained in the Salford Corporation Act of 1899, and these came into force at the beginning of the year.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

In the first and second quarters of the year, the Borough was again visited by an epidemic of Influenza, and 137 deaths were returned as directly due to this cause. The Broughton district appears to have suffered most, 42 deaths being reported from that district, 39 from Pendleton, 31 from Greengate, and 25 from Regent Road.

Epidemic Influenza Mortality, 1900.

District.	Total Deaths	0–5 years.	5–15 years.	15–25 years.	25–65 years.	65 years and upwards
Regent Road......	25	...	...	2	19	4
Greengate	31	...	1	2	25	3
Pendleton	39	1	...	1	31	6
Broughton.........	42	1	1	6	18	14
Borough	137	2	2	11	93	27

PLAGUE.

On the outbreak of Plague at Glasgow, I visited that city and saw the cases, and subsequently issued a circular respecting the symptoms of the disease, etc., to the medical practitioners of the Borough, similar to the one issued by the Manchester Medical Officer of Health.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Isolation.—Out of the total, 2,177 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 1,411, or 65 per cent., were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium, and there isolated.

Disinfection.—At the beginning of the year 1899 the method of disinfecting houses by the washing with a solution of chloride of lime adopted in the previous year was continued, but owing to increased pressure more difficulty was found in carrying out the work satisfactorily, and a number of trials were made towards the close of the first half year by fumigating with Formalin, with a view of enabling the work to be carried out more rapidly. As it was found quite as efficacious as the former method it was decided to try this for a period of six months, fumigating with Formalin alone, with stripping of the walls only in those cases where the dirty conditions demanded it, and, as a result, this appears to be quite satifactory.

All infected bedding is stoved in the Lyons Disinfector at Ladywell. Unfortunately this one machine is greatly overtaxed at times of pressure; this is the cause of very serious discomfort in many instances.

In 1899 the Health Committee had this matter under their serious consideration, and brought forward a scheme for the establishment of a Central Disinfecting Station near the Town Hall.

In consequence of an objection raised in the Council to the site, the scheme was adjourned, but will be brought forward when a more suitable site can be obtained.

The scheme included provision for the reception of suspicious cases, and adequate disinfection of the persons and clothing from infected houses.

During the year, 27 schools were disinfected in consequence of the prevalence of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

Bacteriology.—The arrangement with Professor Delepine, of the Owens College, for the examination of specimens from suspected cases of enteric fever and diphtheria have been continued, and have been extended to cover the examination of specimens from suspected cases of tubercle and for the examination of milk for tubercle infection.

The result of the year's work in this department are:—

Enteric Fever.—359 examinations made, 208 positive reactions obtained, or 58 per cent. of the whole.

Diphtheria.—197 examinations were made, and the specific baccilli were found in 63 cases, or 32 per cent. of the whole.

Phthisis.—33 tests were made, and tuberc baccilli were found in 13 cases, or 39 per cent. of the whole.

Milk.—74 samples were examined, and in five cases infection was obtained. These cases came from Thelwall (two cases), Knutsford, Alvanley, and one from a shippon in Broughton. The farms were visited and the milk of any suspicious cows was discontinued.

Ice Cream.—In July an outbreak of illness in connection with ice cream was reported, and the matter was investigated by my deputy, Dr. Coutts, who made the following interesting and valuable report on the subject:—

> "On Saturday, July 28th, 1900, an outbreak of serious illness "took place in the Regent Road district of Salford, apparently as "the result of the consumption of ice cream sold from a cart in the "street by an Italian ice cream vendor from Manchester.
>
> "Prompt steps were taken to make an investigation into the "circumstances. It was found that over fifty persons had been "attacked, the cases including both children and adults. Fortu-"nately none of the cases proved fatal.

" The evidence showed unmistakably that there was some con-
" nection between the outbreak of illness and the consumption of
" the ice cream, all the cases reported having had ice cream from
" the one vendor. Samples of the ice cream were sent to Mr. J.
" Carter Bell, the Borough Analyst, for chemical analysis, and other
" samples to Professor Delépine, of Owens College, for bacterio-
" logical examination. Mr. Carter Bell reported that no mineral or
" alkaloidal poison was found in the samples examined. Professor
" Delépine's report showed that the ice cream contained a very large
" number of micro-organisms (over twenty-five millions in each cubic
" centimetre of the cream), and that some of these organisms were
" capable of producing toxic effects.

" Through the courtesy of Dr. Niven, the Medical Officer of
" Health for Manchester, an inspection was made of the premises in
" which the ice cream was prepared. His report showed that the
" premises were not in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that
" the particular batch of ice cream suspected of causing the outbreak
" of illness had been manufactured and stored under such conditions
" as to render contamination by bacteria probable and easy, having
" been kept for at least six hours before freezing, in a dangerously
" unsuitable place; the day was very hot, thus giving every oppor-
" tunity for a great and rapid multiplication of bacteria in the cream.
" There can be no doubt that this bacterial contamination was the
" cause of the illness produced in those partaking of the ice cream."

PART III.

WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PART III.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff at present consists of 13 Inspectors, and a qualified Veterinary Inspector.

There are also seven Female Visitors working in conjunction with the Ladies' Health Society.

Systematic Inspection and Abatement of Nuisances.—The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1900, on the same lines as in previous years, and with satisfactory results. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It is a good record. In the first place it shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the department was 1,864, as compared with 1,764 received in 1899; it shows also that 15,096 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year, and that 62 cases of over-crowding were abated. It is most satisfactory to note that 1,678 house-drains were repaired, 1,102 were reconstructed, 377 properly trapped, 21 waste pipes disconnected from drains, and also 286 rain-water pipes. In respect to water-closets 1,023 new ones were provided, 24 were properly ventilated, 22 soil-pipes were also ventilated, and one new public urinal was provided. 374 houses were closed as unfit for human habitation, 266 seizures were made of meat unfit for food, which included animals that had died in transit to the market, and 742 samples of food were purchased for the purpose of analysis.

Model Lodging House.—The Model Lodging House, in Bloom Street, has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner during the year under the management of Mr. Bell.

It was considered desirable towards the end of the summer of 1899, to increase the charges per bed per night from 5d. to 6d., or from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per week. This change has not resulted in any diminution in the popularity of the Institution.

The whole of the 285 beds have been occupied almost continuously.

For the twelve months ending March, 1901, the Lodging House has cost the rates a net sum of £600, which includes all Sinking Funds and Interest charges.

Artizans' Dwellings.—The 69 tenements of the Artizans' Dwellings in King Street, have all been occupied throughout the year, and judging by the number of applications for them they appear to be sustaining their popularity. By more careful supervision, better behaviour among the tenants has been obtained, to the advantage of the general community.

There have been six outbreaks of infectious disease during the year. All the patients were removed to the Hospital, and no further spread of the disease resulted.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 43 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough of Salford, namely, 8 in Regent Road District, 30 in Greengate District, and 5 in the Pendleton District. These contain 264 rooms, and provide bed accomodation for 1,338 persons. 2,167 inspections have been made of these houses.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.—There were 314 of these houses on the register at the end of the year 1900, as against 388 in the year 1899. These 314 houses contain 998 registered rooms.

Dairies and Milkshops.—At the end of the year 1900 there were 513 Dairies and Milkshops on the register, being the same number as in 1899. Frequent changes are made in these places. In Regent 38 were discontinued, and 18 were newly registered; Greengate: discontinued 11, and newly registered 7; Pendleton: discontinued 16, and newly registered 16; Broughton: discontinued 30, and newly registered 38.

A new set of Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., has been adopted during the year 1899, similar to those in force in Manchester.

Bakehouses.—There were 164 Bakehouses in the Borough, against 155 at the end of 1899; 62 of these are situated in Regent Road District, 17 in Greengate, 49 in Pendleton, and 36 in Broughton.

BAKEHOUSES.

FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

Ground Floor	73
Bakers	17
Confectioners	35
Bakers and Confectioners	21
	73
Drains in Bakehouses	4

W.c.'s in Yards	37
Privies ,,	28
Pails ,,	8
	73

Ground Floor Bakehouses added......... 10

Cellar Bakehouses 62

Bakers	27
Confectioners	21
Bakers and Confectioners	14
	62

Drains in Bakehouses 45

W.c.'s in Yards	28
Privies ,,	27
Pails ,,	7
	62

Cellar Bakehouses discontinued........... 3

Workshops.—There were 547 Workshops on the register in 1899; 188 were newly registered, and 126 were cancelled during the year. In 44 cases the employment of females in Workshops was referred to the Factory Inspector. 37 new water-closets have been provided. 3,569 inspections were made during the year.

Shop Hours Act.—There were 583 shops on the register in which young persons under 18 years of age were employed. This number is a decrease of 83 for the year 1900, and the number of young persons employed therein shows a decrease of 12 as compared with the year 1899.

Sale of Food and Drugs.—During the year 742 samples of Food and Drugs have been analysed by the Analyst for the Borough, Mr. J. Carter Bell, F.I.C.; as against 763 in the year 1899. 10 prosecutions have taken place and fines, amounting in the aggregate to £13 1s. were imposed.

Smoke Nuisance.—During the year 1900, 1,610 smoke observations have been made, as against 1,853 in the year 1899, and 2,133 in the year 1898. 154 stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector, for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge; at the same time 45 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee.

"SALFORD CORPORATION.

"PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

"WARNING AND ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

"SMOKE PREVENTION.

" It has been very evident of late that the amount of smoke " issuing from the chimneys of the various works in the Borough has " been distinctly on the increase, and I am directed by the Health " Committee to call your attention to the following facts :—

1. " There is **no necessity** for any works to make black " smoke, and the conditions which lead to its pre- " vention are, in other respects, advantageous to the " manufacturer.

2. " Under the powers possessed by the Corporation (Section " 228 of the Salford Improvement Act, 1862), it is " **illegal** to make **any** black smoke.

" The Health Committee have directed that, in future, the " Smoke Observation will be reduced in length from one hour to " half-an-hour, and works discharging 'preventable' smoke for more

" than three minutes in the half hour will become liable to prosecu-" tion. This is no increase in the severity of the conditions, as the " limit formerly allowed was five minutes in an hour's observation, " and the alteration is only made for convenience.

" As a guide to manufacturers it many be stated that on an " ordinary 30 feet × 7½ feet Lancashire boiler, with proper draught, " or other boiler of similiar capacity, the amount of coal used for " hand firing should in no case exceed 20 tons per week, and where " this amount is exceeded, mechanical appliances must be considered " necessary. The Committee **do not recommend** any special " appliances, but it may be generally stated that Coking Stokers are " the most satisfactory as smoke preventing appliances. The most " satisfactory results, however, will be obtained from having sufficient " boiler accommodation (on the basis indicated above), together " with competent firemen. Where the boiler accommodation " reaches this point, the Committee will prosecute the firemen, and " not their employers, should an offence take place.

" In cases where occasional great increases on the demand for " steam are inevitable, there should be provided either sufficient " boiler accommodation to meet this demand without forcing the " boilers, or provision for the storage of superheated steam which " would meet any such demand without extra firing.

" The Health Committee wish it to be clearly understood that " manufacturers must either provide boiler accommodation on the " scale indicated in this circular, or be responsible for the emission " of black smoke.

" I shall be glad to confer with any owners or managers of " works within the Borough, as to the abatement of the smoke " nuisance.

" CHARLES H. TATTERSALL,
" MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

" *October 5th, 1900.*"

Table showing the number of hourly observations taken during the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of the year 1900.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in one hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	152	13·1
One Minute	245	21·1
Two Minutes	279	24·1
Three Minutes	269	23·2
Four Minutes and Five inclusive	171	14·7
Over Five Minutes	44	3·8
Total Observations taken	1160	...

Table showing the number of half-hourly observations taken during the fourth quarter of the year 1900.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	183	40·7
One Minute	138	30·7
Two Minutes	85	18·8
Three Minutes	21	4·7
Over Three Minutes	23	5·1
Total Observations taken	450	...

Several new chimneys have been built and others raised during the year, more particularly in connection with Bakeries.

Slaughter Houses.—There were 26 private Slaughter Houses in use in the Borough at the end of 1900, as against 27 at the same period last year. These have been regularly inspected. All the Slaughter House Licenses are being made to terminate in June of each year, so that they may all be inspected at one time as to the renewal of licenses.

Offensive Trades.—The following is a list of the noxious trades in operation in the Borough :—

Nature of Trades.	No. of Trades in the Districts and Borough.						
	Regent Road.	Green-gate.	Pendle-ton.	Brough-ton.	Borough.	Discon-tinued.	Newly Regis-tered.
Tripe Dressing ..	4	2	3	0	9	...	...
Tanneries	0	1	1	0	2	...	...
Varnish and Tar.	1	4	2	0	7	...	...
Chemical.........	3	1	2	0	6	...	...
Telegraph Cable	0	2	0	0	2	...	...
Floor Cloth......	0	2	0	0	2	...	...
Rop Cleaning .	2	1	0	0	3	1	...
Rubber	1	2	2	0	5	...	...
Oil and Tallow...	0	3	1	0	4	...	...
Soap	2	1	3	0	6	...	...
Paper	2	0	0	1	3	...	...
Skin Mat Makers	2	0	1	0	3	1	1
Ham Boilers ...	0	0	0	1	1	2	...
Candle Makers..	1	0	0	0	1	...	1
Totals	18	19	15	2	54	4	2

The total number of trades under observation are less by three in the aggregate than in 1899.

Two ham boilers, one skin mat maker, and one rop cleaner have discontinued ; and one skin mat maker and one candle maker have been added to the register.

PUBLIC URINALS.

FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

Number of public urinals 17

Added during year—Broad Street	1
Taken over—Greengate Arch	1
	2

Flush cistern provided at Whit Lane	1
,, ,, Pack Horse	1
	2

Water taps for flushing provided at—

Blucher Street urinal	1
Whit Lane ,,	1
Liverpool Street ,,	1
Broughton Lane ,,	1
Stevenson Street ,,	1
Crescent ,,	1
Pack Horse ,,	1
Windsor Bridge ,,	1
	8

Diseases of Animals. — Inspector Fordham, M.R.C.V.S., reports that during the year no cases of Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Pleuro-pneumonia occurred within the Borough.

There were four outbreaks of **Swine Fever** reported during 1900, as follows:—

1. April 8th.—At Horrobin's, New Hall Farm, Broughton.
2. July 27th.—At Gordon's, Highfield Terrace, Pendleton.
3. August 5th.—At Evans's, Claremont Farm, Pendleton.
4. September 5th.—At Woollam's, The Tent, Seedley.

These outbreaks were duly reported to the Board of Agriculture. Two pigs died and 12 were slaughtered in consequence.

There were three outbreaks of **Glanders or Farcy** during the year namely:—

1. At Alfred Smith's, High Street, Pendleton.
2. At Adam Mason & Son's, Norton Street, Greengate.
3. At Messrs. Mallinson & Eckersley, Queen Street, Greengate.

No case of **Sheep Scab** was reported during the year.

Rabies.—Seven cases of supposed rabies were submitted to Mr. Fordham. Three dogs were killed by the police and post-mortems were made in each of these cases, but no case of rabies was found. The remaining four were live dogs which were watched for a few days, but they did not show any symptons of the disease.

Slaughter Houses.—There were 26 private slaughter houses in use in the Borough at the end of 1900, against 27 at the same period last year. These have been regularly inspected.

MONTHLY SEIZURES OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

Month.	No. of Seizures.	Weight.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	29	2	7	3	7
February	26	1	15	0	25
March	36	3	17	1	20
April	28	3	6	0	20
May	20	1	13	0	6
June	18	1	9	3	21
July	11	0	13	0	23
August	19	1	13	2	5
September	15	0	13	1	12
October	30	1	17	1	0
November	21	1	10	1	21
December	13	0	18	2	17
Totals	266	21	16	0	9

Table showing the kind of food seized, and its weight :—

Kind.	No. of Seizures.	Weight.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Mutton	185	8	12	1	19
Beef	36	8	8	2	2
Veal	26	1	17	0	11
Pork	12	1	8	1	16
Ham	1	0	2	0	2
Tripe	5	1	7	0	25
Fish	1	0	0	1	18
Totals	**266**	**21**	**16**	**0**	**9**

PARTICULARS OP DRAINAGE WORK, FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

Number of tests made...	1012
,, applications from householders	73
,, houses affected by the tests.....................	4413
,, notices and reports issued	550
,, notices and reports complied with	531
,, drain inlets opened and cleared	388

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.	No. of Cases.
Drains wholly or partly choked	387
Drains defectively constructed	797

Defects.	No. of Cases.
Gully traps badly laid	217
Drains defectively trapped	162
Waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	44
Downspouts connected to drains	358
Soil pipes with leaking joints or improperly ventilated	80
Defective water-closets	115

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	3215
„ houses affected	3491
„ passage drains	306

Canal Boats.—During the year 1900, 378 canal boats were inspected, as against 733 in the year 1899, and 1,107 in the year 1898. Of the boats inspected, 3 were contravening, and 375 were conforming to the Acts and Regulations.

The inspected boats contained 603 men, 178 women, and 104 children under 12 years of age.

The following is a list of the defects found in the inspected boats :—

Boats working without certificates	1
Boats of which Numbers or Names were defective	2
Cabins dirty	1
Number of notices served on Owners	4

TABLES.

PART I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1900.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year	**Males**	106,540	**Total**	220,816
	Females	114,276		
Marriages				1,900
Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1,000 of the Population.				17·2
Births	**Males**	3,699	**Total**	7,299
	Females	3,600		
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population				33·0
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births				208
Deaths	**Males**	2,819	**Total**	5,542
	Females	2,723		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	**Males**	26·5	**Total**	25·1
	Females	23·8		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases				4·0
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths				1,757
Estimated Annual Increase of Population				2,572

Density.—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 42·5 persons per acre:—in Regent Road, 76·6; Greengate, 95·1; Pendleton, 26·1; Broughton, 33·1.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford comprises the Townships of Salford (divided for statistical purposes into the Regent Road and Greengate Districts), Pendleton, and Broughton, and has a total area of 5,195 acres:—in Salford, 1,345 acres (*Regent Road, 955; *Greengate, 390); Pendleton, 2,424; Broughton, 1,426.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.

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* The areas of the Regent Road and Greengate Districts have been altered in consequence of the alteration made by the Registrar-General in the two registration districts.

TABLE 1.

For Whole District.

Year. 1.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year. 2.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at All Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions. 9.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in District. 10.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District. 11.	Deaths at All Age. Nett.	
		Number. 3.	*Rate. 4.	Number. 5.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered. 6.	Number. 7.	*Rate. 8.				Number. 12.	*Rate. 13.
1890	196,621	7098	36·1	1415	198	5473	27·8	762	21	81	5533	27·7
1891	198,717	7213	36·3	1399	194	5113	25·7	681	31	77	5159	26·0
1892	201,058	7190	35·8	1338	186	4913	24·4	680	26	68	4955	24·6
1893	203,427	7047	34·7	1494	211	4848	23·3	648	32	79	4895	24·0
1894	205,828	7041	34·2	1222	174	4284	20·8	684	45	72	4311	20·9
1895	208,253	7456	35·8	1711	229	5312	25·5	794	60	66	5318	25·5
1896	210,707	7470	34·9	1496	200	4836	22·9	734	49	63	4850	22·7
1897	213,190	7454	34·9	1633	219	5064	23·7	741	55	61	5070	23·8
1898	215,702	7475	34·7	1595	213	4880	22·6	797	76	77	4881	22·6
1899	218,244	7378	33·8	1556	211	5205	23·8	781	90	72	5187	23·8
Averages for Years 1890—1899......	**207,175**	**7282**	**35·1**	**1486**	**203**	**4992**	**24·1**	**730**	**48**	**72**	**5016**	**24·2**
1900	220,816	7299	33·0	1520	208	5588	25 3	993	104	58	5542	25·1

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,195

Total Population at All Ages	198,139	At Census of 1891
Number of Inhabited Houses	39,159	
Average Number of Persons per house	5·06	

TABLE 2.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—BOROUGH.				2.—REGENT ROAD.				3.—GREENGATE.				4.—PENDLETON.				5.—BROUGHTON.			
YEAR.	Population Estimated to middle of each Year. *a.*	Births Registered. *b.*	Deaths at All Ages. *c.*	Deaths under 1 year. *d.*	Population Estimated to middle of each Year. *a.*	Births Registered. *b.*	Deaths at All Ages. *c.*	Deaths under 1 year. *d.*	Population Estimated to middle of each Year. *a.*	Births Registered. *b.*	Deaths at All Ages *c.*	Deaths under 1 year. *d.*	Population Estimated to middle of each Year. *a.*	Births Registered. *b.*	Deaths at All Ages. *c.*	Deaths under 1 year. *d.*	Population Estimated to middle of each Year. *a.*	Births Registered. *b.*	Deaths at All Ages. *c.*	Deaths under 1 year. *d.*
1890......	196,621	7098	5533	1415	78,368	2982	2302	649	30,889	1172	1142	241	49,979	1795	1269	337	37,385	1149	820	188
1891......	198,717	7213	5159	1399	79,257	2975	2127	601	30,797	1182	996	267	50,688	1850	1295	339	37,975	1206	741	192
1892......	201,058	7190	4955	1338	80,405	2906	2059	594	30,707	1221	1015	236	51,424	1890	1195	331	38,522	1173	686	177
1893......	203,427	7047	4895	1494	81,514	2882	2026	625	30,707	1155	928	283	52.140	1817	1232	363	39,066	1193	709	223
1894......	205,828	7041	4311	1222	82,687	2826	1827	562	30,707	1178	809	238	52,845	1885	1022	260	39,589	1152	653	162
1895......	208,253	7456	5318	1711	83,834	3104	2286	786	30,707	1194	967	295	53,594	1895	1311	420	40,118	1263	754	210
1896......	210,707	7470	4850	1496	76,561	2710	1793	575	39.157	1454	1119	311	54,333	2078	1151	380	40,656	1228	787	230
1897......	213.190	7454	5070	1633	77,463	2695	1840	606	39,618	1380	1177	368	54,975	2087	1306	439	41,134	1292	747	220
1898......	215,702	7475	4881	1595	72,174	2640	1745	606	36,608	1332	1085	300	60.917	2176	1274	450	46,003	1327	777	239
1899......	218,244	7378	5187	1556	72,314	2552	1904	634	36,642	1270	1062	265	62,583	2235	1357	396	46,705	1321	864	261
Averages of Years 1890—1899.	**207.175**	**7282**	**5016**	**1486**	**78,458**	**2827**	**1991**	**624**	**33,654**	**1254**	**1030**	**280**	**54.348**	**1971**	**1241**	**372**	**40.715**	**1230**	**754**	**210**
1900......	220,816	7299	5542	1520	73,171	2436	1972	574	37,074	1273	1259	285	63,321	2266	1479	435	47,250	1324	832	226

NOTES.—(*a.*) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the Census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c , for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population, this table need not be filled up.

(*b.*) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(*c.* Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE 3.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1900.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases removed eo Hospital from each Locality.				
	At All Ages.	At Ages*—Years.															
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Borough.	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton.	Broughton.	Borough.	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton. (H1) (H2)	Broughton.
Small-pox	6	...	...	1	...	5	..	6	1	...	1	4	6	1	...	1	4
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	291	4	102	144	16	25	...	291	82	36	95	78	147	34	27	44	42
Membranous Croup.	18	1	12	5	...	...	...	18	3	11	3	1	8	3	5	...	...
Erysipelas	179	8	5	18	26	114	8	179	38	36	73	32	21	5	5	7	4
Scarlet Fever	1317	16	433	755	88	25	...	1317	396	229	432	260	1021	313	206	309	193
Typhus Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Enteric Fever	335	...	18	77	114	124	2	335	184	34	71	46	193	109	22	41	21
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	8	...	...	2	2	4	...	8	...	8	...	...	4	..	4	...	...
Puerperal Fever	21	...	...	...	9	12	...	21	6	4	7	4	9	2	2	2	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2177	29	570	1002	256	310	10	2177	710	360	682	425	1411	467	273	404	267

Notes.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables 2 and 4.

State the name of the isolation hospital, if any, used by the sick of the district. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. H1, Ladywell Sanatorium; H2, Mode Wheel Hospital.

* These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities (At All Ages).					Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Borough.	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton.	Broughton.	
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	125	29	93	3	..	...	...	125	42	26	43	14	18
Scarlet Fever	99	2	70	24	3	...	...	99	35	17	34	13	78
Whooping Cough	186	89	95	2	...	...	...	186	59	47	52	28	5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	90	5	50	34	...	1	...	90	32	13	28	17	40
Croup	8	1	6	1	...	...	...	8	5	1	1	1	...
Fever Typhus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Enteric	66	...	3	10	19	34	...	66	34	12	7	13	45
Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	25	31	39	42	16
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (See notes at foot)	318	253	44	1	2	11	7	318	125	59	90	44	10
Enteritis (See notes at foot)	101	77	14	...	3	5	2	101	45	12	32	12	...
Puerperal Fever	12	...	...	..	6	6	..	12	4	1	6	1	2
Erysipelas	8	2	...	...	1	4	1	8	4	3	...	1	2
Other Septic Diseases	11	3	...	1	2	4	1	11	2	3	3	3	1
Phthisis	405	3	12	20	67	296	7	405	140	121	100	44	99
Other Tubercular Diseases.	157	63	51	19	6	17	1	157	55	32	42	28	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	136	...	...	...	4	99	33	136	38	31	48	19	32
Bronchitis	706	131	45	2	6	312	210	706	274	161	190	81	104
Pneumonia	612	132	143	22	23	243	49	612	216	178	144	74	73
Pleurisy	10	...	...	1	...	9	...	10	2	1	5	2	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	23	8	6	1	1	7	...	23	12	2	7	2	2
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	120	...	...	1	...	111	8	120	40	34	33	13	45
Venereal Diseases	30	22	1	...	3	3	1	30	13	5	8	4	3
Premature Birth	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	133	44	18	44	27	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	14	2	...	...	5	7	...	14	3	4	4	3	...
Heart Diseases	380	7	3	10	17	231	112	380	118	98	89	75	97
Accidents	118	8	23	19	8	49	11	118	41	28	32	17	58
Suicides	17	...	...	...	...	15	2	17	4	4	4	5	3
All other causes	1518	550	112	57	53	580	303	1518	559	316	394	249	249
All Causes	5542	1520	771	228	230	2045	748	5542	1972	1259	1479	832	993

NOTES.—(*a.*) The deaths of residents occurring beyond the limits of the district are to be included in this table, and deaths of non-residents occurring in the district are to be excluded.

(*b.*) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars, and, in addition, to be classified under "Public Institutions."

(*c*) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic Enteritis;
Zymotic Enteritis;
Epidemic Diarrhœa. Summer Diarrhœa;
Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa;
Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Nostras (in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric Catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa."

Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

TABLE 5.

Estimated Population, and Annual Rates of Mortality, at all Ages, and at Five Groups of Ages, in the Fifty-two Weeks of the Year 1900.

	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Estimated Population, 1900.	Deaths, 1900.	Rate per 1,000, 1900.	Estimated Population, 1900.	Deaths, 1900.	Rate per 1,000, 1900.	Estimated Population, 1900.	Deaths, 1900.	Rate per 1,000, 1900.
All Ages	220,816	5,542	25·1	106,540	2,819	26·5	114,276	2,723	23·8
Under 5 Years ...	28,451	2,291	80·5	14,158	1,224	86·4	14,293	1,067	74·7
5 to 15 „ ...	51,215	228	4·4	25,565	105	4·1	25,650	123	4·8
15 to 25 „ ...	44,022	230	5·2	21,120	127	6·0	22,902	103	4·5
25 to 65 „ ...	91,134	2,045	22·4	43,344	1,056	24·4	47,790	989	20·7
65 and upwards...	5,994	748	124·8	2,353	307	130·5	3,641	441	121·1

TABLE 6.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

IN THE 52 WEEKS OF THE YEAR 1900.

	Births.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Borough..................	7299	219	3·0	1520	74	208	204	338
Regent Road District...	2436	89	3·6	574	24	236	215	270
Greengate ,,	1273	40	3·1	285	14	224	220	350
Pendleton ,,	2266	57	2·5	435	24	192	186	421
Broughton ,,	1324	33	2·5	226	12	171	166	364

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE TEN YEARS 1890-1899.

Borough..................	73209	2693	3·7	15488	1050	212	205	390
Regent Road District...	28519	1009	3·5	6445	430	226	219	426
Greengate ,,	12498	610	4·9	2934	232	235	227	380
Pendleton ,,	19700	709	3·6	3909	253	198	192	357
Broughton ,,	12492	365	2·9	2200	135	176	170	370

TABLE

POPULATION, DENSITY, ANNUAL RATES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS, IN EACH

Year.	POPULATION (estimated to the middle of each year).					DENSITY (persons per acre).				
	Borough.	Regent Road.	Green-gate.	Pendleton.	Brough-ton.	Boro'.	Regent Road.	Green-gate.	Pendle-ton.	Brough-ton.
1861	102,920	33,756	37,519	21,649	9,996	19·9	31·7	142·8	9·0	7·0
1862*	104,975	34,928	37,458	22,139	10,450	20.3	32·7	142·4	9·2	7·3
1863	107,075	36,134	37,389	22,636	10,916	20·7	33·9	142·2	9·4	7·7
1864	109,262	37,374	37,313	23,182	11,393	21·1	35·0	141·8	9·6	8·0
1865	111,393	38,646	37,231	23,633	11,883	21·6	36·2	141·5	9·8	8·3
1861-65	**107,125**	**36,167**	**37,382**	**22,648**	**10,928**	**20·7**	**33·9**	**142·1**	**9·4**	**7·7**
1866	113,614	39,949	37,144	24,136	12,385	22·0	37·4	141·2	10·0	8·7
1867	115,885	41,294	37,045	24,644	12,902	22·4	38·7	140·8	10·2	9·1
1868*	118,198	42,674	36,941	25,152	13,434	22·9	40·0	140·4	10·4	9·4
1869	120,526	44,087	36,823	25,658	13,968	23·3	41·3	140·0	10·6	9·8
1870	122,965	45,551	36,704	26,177	14,533	23·8	42·7	139·4	10·8	10·2
1866-70	**118,238**	**42,711**	**36,931**	**25,153**	**13,444**	**22·9**	**40·0**	**140·4**	**10·4**	**9·4**
1871	125,890	47,195	36,517	26,920	15,258	24·3	44·2	138·8	11·1	10·7
1872	130,301	49,301	36,145	28,357	16,498	25·2	46·3	137·4	11·7	11·6
1873*	134,883	51,463	35,747	29,847	17,826	26·1	48·3	135·7	12·4	12·5
1874	139,618	53,670	35,319	31,386	19,243	27·0	50·3	134·3	13·0	13·5
1875	144,518	55,921	34,868	32,977	20,752	27·9	52·4	132·6	13·6	14·6
1871-75	**135,042**	**51,510**	**35,719**	**29,897**	**17,916**	**26·1**	**48·3**	**135·8**	**12·4**	**12·6**
1876	149,591	58,219	34,393	34,617	22,362	28·9	54·7	130·6	14·3	15·7
1877	154,842	60,561	33,898	36,308	24,075	29·9	56·8	128·8	15·0	16·9
1878	160,277	62,945	33,379	38,054	25,899	31·0	59·1	126·9	15·8	18·2
1879*	165,899	65,371	32,843	39,848	27,837	32·1	61·4	124·9	16·5	19·5
1880	171,727	67,839	32,291	41,697	29,900	33·2	63·6	122·8	17·2	21·0
1876-80	**160,467**	**62,987**	**33.361**	**38,105**	**26,014**	**31·0**	**59·1**	**126·8**	**15·8**	**18·3**
1881†	177,760	70,346	31,725	43,598	32,091	34.4	66·0	120·6	18·0	22·5
1882†	179,855	71,237	31,632	44,307	32,679	34·8	66·8	120·2	18·3	22·9
1883†	181,951	72,128	31,540	45,016	33,267	35·2	67·6	120·0	18·6	23·3
1884*†	184,047	73,019	31,447	45,725	33,856	35·6	68·5	119·6	18·9	23·7
1885†	186,142	73,911	31,353	46,434	34,444	36·0	69·4	119·2	19·2	24·2
1881-85†	**181,951**	**72,128**	**31.540**	**45,016**	**33.267**	**35·2**	**67·6**	**120·0**	**18·6**	**23·3**
1886†	188,238	74,802	31,261	47,143	35,032	36·4	70·4	118·8	19·5	24·6
1887†	190,334	75,693	31,168	47,852	35,621	36·8	71·0	118·5	19·8	25·0
1888†	192,429	76,584	31,075	48,561	36,209	37·2	71·9	118·2	20·1	25·4
1889†	194,525	77,476	30,982	49,270	36,797	37·6	72·8	117·8	20·4	25·8
1890*†	196,621	78,368	30,889	49,979	37,385	38·1	73·6	117·4	20·7	26·2
1886-90†	**192,429**	**76,585**	**31,075**	**48,561**	**36,208**	**37·2**	**71·9**	**118·2**	**20·1**	**25·4**
1891	198,717	79,257	30,797	50,688	37,975	38·5	74·6	117·1	21·0	26·6
1892	201,058	80,405	30,707	51,424	38,522	38·9	75·4	116·8	21·3	27·0
1893	203,427	81,514	30,707	52,140	39,066	39·2	75·3	116·4	21·5	27·3
1894	205,828	82,687	30,707	52,845	39,589	39·7	76·4	116·4	21·8	27·8
1895	208,253	83,834	30,707	53,594	40,118	40·1	77·5	116·4	22·1	28·1
1891-95	**203,457**	**81,540**	**30,725**	**52,138**	**39,054**	**39·3**	**75·9**	**116·6**	**21·5**	**27·6**
1896*‡	210,707	76,561	39,157	54,333	40,656	40·6	80·2	100·4	22·4	28·5
1897	213,190	77,463	39,618	54,975	41,134	41·0	81·2	101·6	22·7	28·8
1898	215,702	72,174	36,608	60,917	46,003	41·5	75·6	93·9	25·1	32·3
1899	218,244	72,314	36,642	62,583	46,705	42·0	75·7	94·0	25·8	32·7
1900	220,816	73,171	37,074	63,321	47,250	42·5	76·6	95·1	26·1	33·1

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* In the years 1862, 1868, 1873, 1879, 1884, 1890, and 1896, the facts are those registered in
† Corrected after the results of the Census of 1890.
‡ Calculations have been made on the Populations of the areas of the Regent Road and

DEATHS, IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, AND IN ITS FOUR OF THE FORTY YEARS, 1861-1900.

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.											
MARRIAGES.	BIRTHS					DEATHS.					Year.
Registration Districts.	Boro'.	Regent Road.	Green-gate	Pendle-ton.	Brough-ton.	Boro'.	Regent Road..	Green-gate.	Pendle-ton.	Brough-ton.	
11·9	39·7	40·0	43·9	38·0	26·9	24·6	27·8	26·1	21·8	13·8	1861
10·2	39·0	38·7	42·5	39·4	25·9	25·3	29·4	27·8	19·6	14·7	1862
11·7	38·0	37·9	42·0	37·0	26·9	26·0	28·3	29·1	22·5	15·0	1863
12·7	38·6	37·3	44·3	38·2	24·7	26·5	28·7	31·0	21·7	14·6	1864
12·9	37·8	37·3	42·8	36·2	26·4	29·1	32·3	32·8	25·2	14·8	1865
11·9	**38·6**	**38·2**	**43·1**	**37·8**	**26·2**	**26·3**	**29·3**	**29·4**	**22·2**	**14·6**	1861-65
13·4	37·9	38·5	42·8	35·6	25·9	28·8	32·2	33·9	23·0	13·6	1866
14·3	39·0	40·7	42·2	37·0	28·2	28·2	31·9	31·9	22·8	15·7	1867
13 3	39·3	38·5	43·5	40·4	27·9	30·5	34·3	33·0	28·7	14·9	1868
14·1	38·9	39·1	43·2	38·3	27·6	26·4	29·2	29·2	23·3	15·8	1869
14 1	39·6	41·7	43·1	36·3	30·3	25·8	30·4	27·3	21·3	15·3	1870
13·8	**38·9**	**39·7**	**43·0**	**37·5**	**28·0**	**27·9**	**31·6**	**31·1**	**23·8**	**15·1**	1866-70
14·6	40·7	43·6	44·2	39·4	26·2	30·3	34·9	32·4	27·2	16·2	1871
15 1	41·4	45·3	44·1	35·7	34·0	25·3	28·9	28·8	20·4	15·6	1872
14·3	41·5	43·7	43·0	40·5	34·1	28·3	32·2	30·1	26·6	16·7	1873
16·2	42·1	45·9	40·9	37·3	41·8	28·2	32·6	29·2	24·9	19·5	1874
17·5	44·4	48·9	41·0	40·9	43·5	29·5	34·8	32·0	23·7	20·6	1875
15·5	**42·0**	**45·5**	**42·6**	**38·8**	**35·9**	**28·3**	**32·7**	**30·5**	**24·6**	**17·7**	1871-75
20·5	45·5	47·7	43·3	44·1	45·3	29·5	34·5	30·2	24·9	22·4	1876
19·6	44·4	47·0	40·7	43·1	44·7	26·3	31·8	26·3	21·9	19·6	1877
17·9	44·7	46·5	42·5	42·9	45·6	27·1	29·8	28·8	23·6	23·2	1878
15·2	43·0	45·5	40·9	42·5	40·0	26·7	27·5	31·6	24·7	21·5	1879
16·6	41·4	41·3	41·6	42·7	39·5	27·9	31·5	33·2	23·3	20·6	1880
18·0	**43·8**	**45·6**	**41·8**	**43·1**	**43·0**	**27·5**	**31·0**	**30·0**	**23·7**	**21·7**	1876-80
16·4	38·8	40·2	39·2	38·9	34·7	22·5	24·8	24·9	21·5	16·5	1881
16·9	39·7	41·7	40·6	38·6	35·5	23·7	25·6	28·9	21·0	17·9	1882
16·1	37·3	39·9	38·5	35·2	33·0	23·6	25·8	28·6	21·3	17·0	1883
16·1	38·8	40·3	41·3	36·5	36·5	24·4	26·3	28·4	22·4	19·1	1884
16·1	37·6	40·2	36·7	36·3	34·4	23·0	25·1	28·1	20·7	17·0	1885
16·3	**38·4**	**40·5**	**39·2**	**37·1**	**34·8**	**23·4**	**25·5**	**27·8**	**21·4**	**17 5**	1881-85
15·3	38·5	39·5	40·3	37·3	36·0	24·8	26·7	30·3	22·1	19·4	1886
15·4	36·6	38·7	37·0	35·5	32·9	25·5	26·2	33·0	24·0	19·4	1887
15·2	37·1	37·7	38·6	37·5	34·1	24·8	27·7	28·2	23·5	17·7	1888
16·7	35·9	37·0	38·1	35·5	32.4	25·1	27·4	28·9	23·6	18·9	1889
17·5	36.1	38·0	38·0	35·9	30·8	27·7	28·9	36·4	25·0	21·6	1890
16·0	**36·8**	**38·2**	**38·4**	**36·3**	**33·2**	**25·7**	**27·5**	**31·5**	**23·8**	**19·5**	1886-90
18·2	36·3	37·5	38·4	36·5	31·8	26·0	26·8	32·3	25·5	19·5	1891
16·7	35·8	36·1	39·8	35·8	30·4	24·6	25·6	33·1	23·3	17·8	1892
16·2	34·7	35·4	37·6	34·8	30·6	24·0	24·9	30·2	23·6	19·1	1893
17·0	34·2	34·2	38·4	35·7	29·1	20·9	22·1	26·4	19·3	16·5	1894
16·8	35·8	37 0	38·9	35·4	31·5	25·5	27·3	31·5	24·5	18·8	1895
17·0	**35·4**	**36·0**	**38·6**	**35·6**	**30.7**	**24·2**	**25·3**	**30·7**	**23·2**	**18·3**	1891-95
17·4	34·9	34·9	36·6	37·7	29·7	22·7	23·1	28·1	20·9	19·1	1896
18·4	34·9	34·8	34·8	38·0	31·4	23·8	23·8	29·7	23·8	18·2	1897
18·4	34·7	36·6	36·4	35·7	28·8	22·6	24·2	29·6	20·9	16·9	1898
18·5	33·8	35·3	34·7	35·7	28·3	23·8	26 3	29·0	21·7	18·5	1899
17·2	33·0	33·3	34·4	35·8	28·0	25·1	26·9	33·9	23·4	17·6	1900

53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates.

Greengate Districts as revised by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 8.

Analysis of Mortality—Annual Rates per 1,000 living in each of the Registration Sub-Districts of Salford in the 52 weeks of the year 1900, as compared with the annual rates in the previous year.

Registration Sub-Districts	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY AT ALL AGES FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM FIVE CLASSES OF DISEASE.											
	All Causes		Zymotic.		Constitutional.		Developmental		Local.		Other Classes.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Regent Rd	26·3	26·9	5·8	4·8	3·7	3·4	1·9	1·4	12·2	14·5	2·7	2·8
Greengate	29·0	33·9	5·0	5·0	4·2	5·4	2·5	1·6	14·5	18·0	2·8	3·9
Pendleton	21·7	23·4	3·6	4·3	3·5	3·3	1·3	1·5	11·3	12·2	2·0	2·1
Broughton	18·5	17·6	4·0	2·9	2·8	2·4	1·2	1·2	8·7	9·3	1·8	1·8
Borough...	23·8	25·1	4·7	4·3	3·5	3·5	1·7	1·4	11·6	13·3	2·3	2·6

Registration Sub-Districts	FROM ALL CAUSES.		AT ALL AGES FROM							
	Under 1 Year per 1000 Births.		Seven Zymotics		Diarrhœa.		Acute Lung Diseases.		Phthisis	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Regent Road	248	236	5.6	4·5	2·7	1·7	5·4	6·7	1·9	1·9
Greengate	209	224	4·9	4·7	2·7	1·6	8·0	9·2	2·5	3·3
Pendleton	177	192	3·3	4·0	1·5	1·4	5·0	5·4	1·6	1·6
Broughton	198	171	3·8	2·8	1·4	0·9	3·3	3·3	1·4	0·9
Borough	211	208	4·4	4·0	2·1	1·4	5·3	6·0	1·8	1·8

Registration Sub-Districts	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY UNDER FIVE YEARS PER 1000 LIVING AT THAT AGE.											
	All Causes.		Nervous Diseases.		Seven Zymotics		Diarrhœa.		Acute Lung Diseases.		Tubercular Diseases.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Regent Rd	101·1	89·4	7·5	8·0	35·0	27·5	19·3	12·1	15·2	18·7	7·1	4·1
Greengate	89·9	95·7	5·3	8·1	32·9	31·3	19·2	11·0	17·9	21·9	4·2	7·1
Pendleton	74·7	79·1	7·0	5·7	20·8	26·9	10·4	10·3	14·8	14·6	4·7	4·0
Broughton	67·8	55·0	5·6	7·2	25·1	16·9	10·2	7·3	9·9	7·7	4·1	3·8
Borough...	84·8	80 5	6·6	7·2	28·5	25·8	14·9	10·4	14·5	15·8	5·3	4·5

TABLE 9.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE-GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1900, AND AT ALL AGES IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1888 to 1892 AND 1893 to 1897.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		At all Ages.			Annual Death-Rates in the Year 1900, at the following Age-Groups, and from certain diseases.				
		Quinquennial Means.		Year.					
		1888 to 1892.	1893 to 1897.	1900.	Under 5 years.	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	65—
All Causes		25·7	23·4	25·1	80·5	4·4	5·2	22·4	124·8
Small Pox		0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0 0	0·0	0·0
Measles		0·9	1·1	0·6	4·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Scarlet Fever		0·5	0·4	0·4	2·5	0·5	0·1	0·0	0·0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup		0·6	0·3	0·4	1·9	0·7	0·0	0·0	0·0
Whooping Cough		0·9	0·6	0·8	6·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Continued Fevers.	Typhus	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
	Enteric	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·0
	Continued	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Diarrhœa and Dysentery		1·2	1·7	1·4	10·4	0·0	0·0	0·1	1·2
Puerperal Fever		0·1	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·0
Other Zymotics		0·3	0·2	0·2	1·1	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·5
Phthisis		2·1	1·8	1·8	0·5	0·4	1·5	3·2	1·2
Other Tubercular Diseases		1·4	1·2	0·7	4·0	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·2
Diseases of	Brain	2·3	2·1	2·4	7·2	0·4	0·3	2·3	13·0
	Heart	1·2	1·3	1·7	0·4	0·2	0·4	2·5	18·7
	Lungs	6·3	5·1	6·0	15·9	0·5	0·7	6·2	43·2
	Digestive System	1·1	1·4	1·6	7·1	0·2	0·4	1·1	3·3
Other Diseases		6·4	5·7	6·6	18·7	0·9	1·0	6·2	43·5

TABLE 10.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, AND ITS FOUR REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS, IN THE YEAR 1900.

	Total Deaths.	Certified by		Not Certified.	Proportion per cent. of Total Deaths.		
					Certified by		Not Certified.
		Registered Medical Practitioners.	Coroner.		Registered Medical Practitioners	Coroner.	
Borough	5542	5123	367	52	92·5	6·6	0·9
Regent Road District	1972	1830	123	19	92·8	6·2	1·0
Greengate	1259	1154	97	8	91·7	7·7	0·6
Pendleton	1479	1373	87	19	92·8	5·9	1·3
Broughton	832	766	60	6	92·1	7·2	0·7
CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE TEN YEARS 1890-99.							
Borough	49527	45526	2820	1181	91·9	5·7	2·4
Regent Road District	19633	18191	916	526	92·6	4·7	2·7
Greengate	10079	8765	1060	254	87·0	10·5	2·5
Pendleton	12388	11531	575	282	93·1	4·6	2·3
Broughton	7427	7039	269	119	94·8	3·6	1·6

TABLE 11.

Mortality from Special Diseases.—Diminution and Excess.— The following table shows the greater or less fatality of disease in 1900, as compared with their simple decennial average numbers in the Borough :—

Cause of Death.	Diminution in 1900.		Excess in 1900.
Small-pox	1	...	—
Measles	72	...	—
Scarlet fever	—	...	23
Typhus fever	—	...	—
Whooping cough	—	...	41
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	...	19
Ill-defined fever	1	...	—
Enteric fever	11	...	—
Diarrhœal diseases	15	...	—
Phthisis and other tubercular diseases	93	...	—
Premature birth	11	...	—
Brain and nervous diseases	—	...	85
Heart diseases	—	...	118
Respiratory diseases	—	...	307
Urinary diseases	—	...	64
Atrophy and other ill-defined causes	22	...	—
All other causes	—	...	93
	226		750
Balance of excess			524

TABLE 12.

RECORDED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS, IN 1900.

Towns in the order of their Death-Rates.	Recorded Death-Rate.	Proportion of Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births in 33 Great Towns of England and Wales.
England and Wales	18·35	154
England and Wales less the 33 Towns	17·63	144
33 Great Towns	19·55	172
Cardiff	13·75	140
Croydon	14·60	131
West Ham	15·90	188
Burnley	16·30	205
Bradford	16·40	141
Bristol	16·66	134
Huddersfield	16·80	133
Birkenhead	16·82	159
Swansea	17·07	174
Portsmouth	17·27	157
Leicester	17·42	174
Derby	17·49	175
Norwich	17·57	178
Brighton	17·85	166
Halifax	18·10	133
London	18·77	160
Gateshead	19·00	170
Nottingham	19·07	196
Bolton	19·45	172
Oldham	19·52	172
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	19·52	171
Hull	19·75	183
Leeds	20·00	182
Blackburn	20·47	220
Plymouth	20·80	174
Sunderland	21·42	170
Birmingham	21·50	200
Wolverhampton	22·52	205
Sheffield	22·60	201
Preston	24·02	236
Manchester	24·12	190
Salford	**25·10**	**208**
Liverpool	25·67	186

TABLE 13.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, AND PNEUMONIA, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1900.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	
1878...	160,277	44·7	27·1	5·4	2·7	0·5	3·5	1·1	3·6	1·8	185
1879...	165,899	43·0	26·7	4·2	2·9	0·4	3·7	1·2	4·3	1·8	170
1880...	171,727	41·4	27·9	7·4	2·7	0·4	3·2	0·9	3·4	1·9	197
1881...	177,760	38·8	22·5	3·0	2·5	0·5	3·1	1·1	3·6	1·6	163
1882 ..	179,855	39·7	23·7	4·0	2·4	0·4	3·6	1·1	2·8	1·7	177
Average 5 years.		**41·5**	**25·6**	**4·8**	**2·6**	**0·4**	**3·4**	**1·1**	**3·5**	**1·8**	**178**
1883...	181,951	37·3	23·6	3·4	2·7	0·4	3·1	1·2	3·0	1·7	171
1884...	184,047	38·8	24·4	4·4	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·1	2·8	1·7	184
1885...	186,142	37·6	23·0	3·6	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·2	3·0	1·9	174
1886...	188,238	38·5	24·8	4·1	2·6	0·5	2·8	1·3	3·3	1·8	197
1887...	190,334	36·6	25·5	4·9	2·3	0·5	3·2	1·3	2·9	2·2	195
Average 5 years.		**37·8**	**24·3**	**4·1**	**2·6**	**0·5**	**3·0**	**1·2**	**3·0**	**1·9**	**184**
1888...	192,429	37·1	24·8	3·9	2·3	0·5	3·0	1·1	3·0	2·1	184
1889...	194,525	35·9	25·1	5·3	1·9	0·6	2·5	1·3	2·6	1·9	181
1890...	196,621	36·1	27·7	4·4	2·2	0·5	2·0	1·3	3·4	3·8	198
1891...	198,717	36·3	26·0	3·4	2·2	0·5	2·2	1·1	3·7	3·0	194
1892...	201,058	35·8	24·6	4·6	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·2	2·6	2·9	186
Average 5 years.		**36·2**	**25·6**	**4·3**	**2·1**	**0·5**	**2·3**	**1·2**	**3·1**	**2·7**	**189**
1893...	203,427	34·7	24·0	4·1	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·4	2·6	2·3	211
1894...	205,828	34·2	20·9	3·2	1·8	0·6	2·0	1·1	1·9	2·3	174
1895	208,253	35·8	25·5	4·9	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·3	2·6	2·7	229
1896...	210,707	34·9	22·7	4.2	1·7	0·6	2·3	1·3	2·2	2·6	200
1897...	213,190	34·9	23·8	5·6	1·8	0·6	2·1	1·3	2·4	2·1	219
Average 5 years.		**34·9**	**23·4**	**4·4**	**1·8**	**0·6**	**2·1**	**1·3**	**2·3**	**2·4**	**207**
1898...	215,702	34·7	22·6	4·1	1·8	0·8	2·2	1·2	2·2	2·2	213
1899...	218,244	33·8	23·8	4·4	1·8	0·6	2·3	1·3	2·5	2·7	211
1900...	220,816	33·0	25·1	4·0	1·8	0·6	2·4	1·7	3·2	2·8	208

TABLE 14.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1900.

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																						TOTAL.					
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards.		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
I. SPEC: FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	407	163	92	52	50	62	13	16	21	11	14	10	5	9	6	3	8	2	4	4	...	...	**952**	357	75	37	66	10
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
III. DIETIC DISEASES	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	10	14	15	9	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	**70**	...	1	...	63	4
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	73	31	20	8	10	23	20	32	50	34	61	67	77	65	60	54	42	26	16	2	3	...	**774**	69	43	82	460	47
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DIS:	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	10	28	34	37	16	**312**	...	...	...	13	125
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	608	176	60	34	32	56	31	39	62	57	84	120	139	204	222	231	266	218	155	79	52	15	**2940**	302	87	101	1323	519
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	9	5	9	5	4	15	4	5	3	7	7	12	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	1	1	...	**137**	23	19	8	65	13
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED & NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	247	17	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	3	8	8	8	8	5	10	11	7	7	4	1	**357**	20	3	2	55	30
TOTALS	1520	392	184	99	96	158	70	92	138	115	173	227	251	310	315	313	341	277	215	127	97	32	**5542**	771	228	230	2045	748
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																												
1. MIASMATIC DISEASES.																												
Sm: Pox { Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	..	...	1	...
Sm: Pox { Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sm: Pox { No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Measles	29	52	26	8	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	**125**	93	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	19	26	14	11	22	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**99**	70	24	3	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	89	47	25	14	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	**186**	95	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria	4	8	11	11	17	30	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**86**	47	34	...	1	...
Membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	3	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	7	12	9	9	4	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	**66**	3	10	19	34	...
Simp: Contd: Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Miasm: Dis: (other)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	1	...	...	...	...
2. DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.																												
Simp: Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	253	35	4	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	4	...	..	**318**	44	1	2	11	7
3. MALARIAL DISEASES.																												
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	2	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4. ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.																												
Cow Pox, Effects of Vaccin: ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...
Hydroph: Gland: Splenic Fev:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. VENEREAL DISEASES.																												
Syphilis	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	**29**	1	...	3	2	1
Gonorrhœa, Str: Ureth:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	1	...
6. SEPTIC DISEASES.																												
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	**8**	...	...	1	4	1
Pyæmia Septicœmia	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	**11**	...	1	2	4	1
Puerperal Fever..................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**12**	...	...	6	6	...
II.—Parasitic Diseases.																												
Veg: Par: D: (Thrush)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
An: Par: D: Wrm: Hydtd:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietic Diseases.																												
Starv: Want Breast Milk	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chr: Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	10	14	15	9	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	**68**	...	1	...	63	4
Delir: Trem:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.-Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheum: Fev: Rheum: Heart	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	...	1	2	7	...
Rheum: Chronic..................	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	**9**	...	1	...	7	1
Gout	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	1	1
Rickets	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	3	...	1	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Dis:...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	8	2	10	23	13	24	17	18	11	2	2	...	**136**	...	...	4	99	33
Tabes Mesenterica	12	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**18**	5	1	...	...	...
Tuberc: Mening: Hydroceph:	24	12	8	3	3	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**61**	26	10	1	...	...
Phthisis	3	2	4	2	4	11	9	24	43	28	46	57	56	35	36	20	18	4	2	...	1	...	**405**	12	20	67	296	7
Tuberc: Dis: Scrofula.........	27	9	6	2	3	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	**78**	20	8	5	17	1
Purpura, Hæmor: Diathesis...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	1	...	...	1	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocy: .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	**15**	2	...	...	12	1
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	**22**	...	2	2	16	2
Constitutional Dis: (other) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	**6**	...	...	...	3	1
V.-Developmental Diseases.																												
Premature Birth.................	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**133**	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**20**	...	...	...	...	...
Malform: Congen: Defects ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**21**	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	10	28	34	37	16	**138**	...	...	...	13	125

TABLE 14.—(*Continued.*)

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																						TOTAL.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 o 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards.						
VI.—Local Diseases.																												
1. DIS: OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																												
Brain and Mem: Inflam:	36	12	11	2	2	10	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	**86**	27	14	6	3	...
Apoplexy and Paralysis	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	5	7	12	19	23	34	21	23	4	11	2	**169**	2	1	2	103	61
Insanity, Gen: Par: Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	6	7	2	5	4	6	...	3	...	...	**39**	...	...	1	29	9
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	**18**	...	3	2	12	1
Convulsions	112	13	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**134**	22	...	...	...	...
Laryng: Strid: (Spasm Glot:)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**	1	...	...	...	...
Sp: Crd: D: Parapl: Par: Agit:	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	**15**	...	1	1	11	2
Nervous Dis: (other)	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	7	8	14	5	6	4	1	1	2	1	...	**57**	1	1	1	48	5
2. DIS: OF ORG: SPECIAL SENSE.																												
Ear—Eye—Nose—Dis:	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	**14**	3	3	...	6	...
3. DIS: OF CIRCULATORY SYS:																												
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis (Acute)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	...	...	1	9	...
Valvular Dis:	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	3	2	13	7	7	17	7	12	6	5	2	1	...	**99**	...	6	11	68	14
Heart Diseases (other)	6	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	6	11	22	19	19	25	27	31	28	19	5	5	**237**	2	3	5	133	88
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	**6**	...	...	...	4	2
Embolism, Thrombosis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	**18**	1	1	...	14	2
Blood Vessels (other Dis: of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	**10**	...	...	...	3	6
4. DIS: OF RESPIRATORY SYS:																												
Laryngitis	5	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**12**	6	1	...	...	...
Croup, Simple	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**8**	6	1	...	...	...
Asthma, Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	2	...
Bronchitis	131	32	6	5	2	2	...	3	3	6	12	16	25	48	49	69	87	90	61	30	24	5	**706**	45	2	6	312	210
Influenza	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	8	3	7	8	6	14	15	17	23	13	7	4	...	3	**137**	2	2	11	93	27
Pneumonia	132	89	30	12	12	13	9	8	15	17	24	32	27	37	46	36	24	26	15	3	5	...	**612**	143	22	23	243	49
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	...	1	...	9	...
Respiratory Dis: (other)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	**9**	...	...	1	5	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5. DIS: OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																												
Teething (Dentition)	16	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**26**	10	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat (Quinsy)	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**6**	2	1	2	...	...
Stomach (Diseases of)	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	**61**	2	...	3	8	2
Enteritis	77	1	1	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	**101**	14	...	3	5	2
Intestine (Obst: Dis: of)	4	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	**24**	2	4	1	8	5
Peritonitis	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	2	5	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	**25**	1	6	5	12	...
Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liver (Cirrhosis of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	8	16	7	7	2	2	...	...	...	**52**	...	...	...	48	4
Jaundice, Liver Dis: (other)	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	**21**	1	...	...	8	3
Digest: Syst: (other Dis: of)	10	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	**32**	6	1	3	8	4
6. DIS: OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.																												
Lymph: Spleen Dis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. DIS: OF GLAND-LIKE ORG: OF UNCERTAIN USE.																												
Bronchocele, Addison's Dis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	1	...
8. DIS: OF URINARY SYSTEM.																												
Nephritis	3	1	1	1	...	2	2	3	2	2	6	3	8	12	4	10	10	4	1	2	1	...	**78**	3	4	5	55	8
Bright's Dis: Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	1	5	...	3	9	4	6	4	...	2	1	...	**43**	...	4	1	31	7
Bladder, Prost: (Dis: of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Org: (Dis: of)	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	3	3	...	..	...	**25**	...	2	1	15	6
9. DIS: OF REPRODUCTIVE SYS:																												
A. *Organs of Generation.*																												
Male Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	**5**	...	...	...	4	1
B. *of Parturition.*																												
Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	2	...	...
Plac: Præv: Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**5**	...	...	1	4	...
Childbirth (other Accid: of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**5**	...	...	...	3	...
10. DIS: OF BONES & JOINTS.																												
Caries, Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	1	...	1	...
Arthr: Ost: Periostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	**3**	...	...	...	2	1
Bone, Joint, (Diseases of)	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	...	2	1	...	...
11. DIS: OF INTEGUMENT: SYS:																												
Carbuncle, Phleg: Cellulitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	...	...	...	3	...
Integ: Diseases (other)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE 14.—(*Continued.*)

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																						TOTAL.	1 to 5	5 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards.						
VII.-Deaths from Violence·																												
1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																												
Fract: and Contusions	...	. .	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	**17**	2	4	...	9	2
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald	...	2	4	3	2	9	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	**31**	11	10	2	6	2
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	1	...
Drowning	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	**13**	2	3	1	5	1
Suffocation	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**7**	...	...	...	1	...
Otherwise	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	3	2	1	2	3	3	5	6	5	2	2	3	...	1	...	**49**	8	2	5	27	6
2. HOMICIDE.																												
Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	1	...
Murder	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. SUICIDE.																												
Gunshot Wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	1	1
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	**7**	...	...	...	7	...
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	2	...
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	**5**	...	...	...	4	1
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	1	...
4. EXECUTION.																												
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified causes.																												
Dropsy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	**6**	...	...	...	3	1
Atrophy, Debility	214	15	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	**234**	16	...	...	...	4
Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	**6**	1	1	1	2	...
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	**3**	...	...	...	3	...
Sudden Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Dead in Bed	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	**31**	...	...	...	9	3
Not Specified, Ill-defined	11	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	5	4	6	5	3	5	7	5	7	3	...	**73**	3	2	1	34	22

TABLE 15.

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1890–1899, IN 1900, AND THE AVERAGE DECENNIAL NUMBER.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average	1900
All Causes	5533	5159	4955	4895	4311	5318	4850	5070	4881	5187	**5016**	5542
Small-pox	...	...	1	22	2		...	...	...	...	**2**	1
Measles	103	130	306	91	144	210	202	473	100	211	**197**	125
Scarlet Fever	122	36	81	39	110	96	105	61	61	50	**76**	99
Typhus Fever	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	5	...	**1**	1
Whooping Cough	182	181	194	98	140	133	187	111	128	99	**145**	186
Diphtheria	206	78	53	47	51	50	36	24	30	68	**64**	86
Membranous Croup	...	...	2	9	13	23	16	8	3	7	**7**	4
Ill-defined Fever	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	**1**	...
Enteric Fever	83	76	79	96	63	86	70	64	73	76	**77**	66
Simple Cholera	5	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	**1**	...
Diarrhœa, Dysent:	256	177	198	447	147	433	268	446	495	452	**332**	318
Veneral Affections	30	21	19	25	30	38	30	24	27	19	**26**	30
Erysipelas	7	6	13	11	8	3	9	8	5	7	**8**	8
Pyæmia	16	6	10	11	9	13	14	6	8	11	**10**	11
Puerperal Fever	20	25	18	16	11	9	13	6	14	12	**14**	12
Other Zymotics	3	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	**2**	5
Parasitic Diseases	5	5	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	**2**	...
Dietic Dis: Intemp:	17	21	14	23	17	14	11	22	25	25	**19**	70
Rheumatic Fever	16	6	11	7	12	8	10	12	16	14	**11**	10
Cancer	100	103	119	121	126	123	120	130	163	135	**124**	136
Tabes Mesentericr	107	112	78	72	40	56	48	45	35	22	**61**	18
Tuber: Mening:	171	165	155	133	125	137	120	119	79	56	**126**	61
Phthisis	425	436	382	393	379	396	360	383	394	395	**394**	405
Scrofula	78	47	62	84	79	89	57	68	80	100	**74**	78
Consti: Dis: (other)	37	43	41	45	38	60	31	35	52	50	**43**	66
Prem: Birth	128	142	134	143	120	138	154	149	161	172	**144**	133
Deve: Dis: & Cong: Def:	11	15	19	16	18	24	26	17	25	30	**20**	41
Old Age	257	249	177	213	174	205	193	203	171	167	**201**	138
Apoplexy and Paralysis	182	180	180	195	160	156	183	172	157	185	**175**	169
Epilepsy	11	21	19	17	20	15	11	9	18	17	**16**	18
Convulsions	143	153	149	135	153	188	211	184	132	114	**156**	134
Brain & Nerv: Dis: (other)	58	85	51	55	78	64	74	87	166	174	**89**	200
Heart Diseases	261	222	242	278	235	266	284	283	259	294	**262**	380
Croup	28	24	28	21	23	20	11	7	6	7	**17**	8
Bronchitis	660	737	524	523	384	539	466	502	470	549	**535**	706
Pneumonia	743	588	584	470	476	559	557	446	469	591	**548**	612
Lung & Respr: Dis: (other)	70	127	104	103	71	111	68	75	64	102	**89**	170
Teething	37	61	45	27	41	51	33	33	30	20	**38**	26
Diges: Org: Dis:	219	161	196	217	177	275	257	304	319	330	**255**	322
Urinary Org: Dis:	86	71	79	63	68	101	91	70	89	100	**82**	146
Parturition	25	25	24	28	30	22	18	15	17	18	**22**	14
Gener: Orgs: Dis:	3	4	1	4	5	4	5	5	7	4	**4**	5
Other Local Diseases	36	30	27	16	32	24	17	29	36	21	**27**	30
Accident	123	144	132	131	137	143	113	115	99	106	**124**	118
Homicide	2	..	1	1	2	...	...	4	3	4	**2**	2
Suicide	16	14	19	8	16	16	21	19	17	13	**16**	17
Atrophy	323	303	266	305	255	299	258	242	256	258	**276**	234
Ill:defined Causes	118	128	108	123	89	118	85	52	113	96	**103**	123

TABLE 16.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

YEAR.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	FEVER.				Erysipelas.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Continued.	Puerperal.		
1883 …………	6	805	81	293	14	…	21	…	1220
1884 …………	5	1154	99	422	35	…	14	…	1729
1885 …………	11	632	54	205	32	…	15	…	949
1886 …………	…	1536	41	288	5	…	12	…	1882
1887 …………	4	1427	83	368	7	…	11	…	1900
Average 5 years.	**5**	**1111**	**72**	**315**	**19**	…	**15**	…	**1537**
1888 …………	52	1128	175	572	31	…	26	…	1984
1889 …………	…	1283	691	485	3	…	14	…	2476
1890 …………	…	985	704	383	6	4	22	76	2180
1891 …………	…	483	231	377	1	6	13	53	1164
1892 …………	7	865	231	347	5	5	26	86	1572
Average 5 years.	**12**	**948**	**406**	**433**	**9**	**3**	**20**	**43**	**1874**
1893 …………	168	865	261	563	5	12	30	147	2051
1894 …………	35	1043	242	316	1	14	21	130	1802
1895 …………	4	1167	194	382	…	11	19	111	1888
1896 …………	2	1579	158	291	7	12	24	114	2187
1897 …………	…	714	103	291	…	14	13	121	1256
Average 5 years.	**42**	**1074**	**192**	**369**	**3**	**13**	**21**	**125**	**1836**
1898 …………	…	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	1330
1899 …………	…	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	1382
1900 …………	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	2177

TABLE 17.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS, AND THE DEATHS REGISTERED, DURING THE SEVERAL MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1900, IN SALFORD.

Months.	Small-Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Typhus Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	...	...	64	6	21	5	19	2	3	1	2	1
February ...	...	...	48	6	23	2	11	2	2	2	...	...
March	...	...	79	7	31	10	19	5	2	1	...	...
April	...	...	92	6	19	2	20	3	1	1	...	...
May	5	...	80	9	10	3	21	4	1	...	...	...
June	1	1	152	9	19	7	4	4	4	2	...	...
July	...	...	142	9	38	11	9	3	3	1	...	...
August	...	...	128	9	21	10	27	6	1	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	135	3	44	11	59	15	1	1	...	...
October	...	...	121	14	28	11	53	11	2	2	...	...
November ...	...	...	130	11	33	8	27	3	1	1	...	...
December ...	...	...	146	10	22	10	66	8	...	...	...	...
Totals...	6	1	1317	99	309	90	335	66	21	12	2	1

TABLE 18.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1900.

	Small-pox	Scarlet-fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric-fever.	Typhus-fever.	Continued-fever.	Puerperal-fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Regent Road............	1	396	82	3	184	...	...	6	38	710
Greengate	...	229	36	11	34	2	8	4	36	360
Pendleton	1	432	95	3	71	...	...	7	73	682
Broughton	4	260	78	1	46	...	...	4	32	425
Borough	6	1317	291	18	335	2	8	21	179	2177

TABLE 19.

Mortality.—Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Scarlet Fever

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean.	1900.
England and Wales	0·15	0·18	0·14	0·11	0·12	0·14	0·12
33 Great English Towns	0·18	0·22	0·18	0·14	0·13	0·17	0·13
London	0·19	0·21	0·17	0·13	0·09	0·16	0·08
Salford	**0·46**	**0·49**	**0·29**	**0·29**	**0·23**	**0·35**	**0·45**

Diphtheria.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean.	1900.
England and Wales	0·25	0·29	0·24	0·24	0·29	0·26	0·29
33 Great English Towns	0·35	0·38	0·31	0·31	0·40	0·35	0·35
London	0·53	0·60	0·51	0·39	0·43	0·49	0·34
Salford	**0·24**	**0·17**	**0·11**	**0·15**	**0·34**	**0·20**	**0·41**

Whooping Cough.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean.	1900.
England and Wales	0·30	0·41	0·35	0·31	0·30	0·33	0·34
33 Great English Towns	0·36	0·57	0·41	0·42	0·38	0·43	0·45
London	0·34	0·66	0·41	0·48	0·38	0·45	0·43
Salford	**0·64**	**0·73**	**0·52**	**0·60**	**0·45**	**0·59**	**0·84**

Measles.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898	1899.	Mean.	1900.
England and Wales	0·37	0·56	0·40	0·39	0·31	0·41	0·39
33 Great English Towns	0·53	0·71	0·55	0·56	0·46	0·56	0·43
London	0·60	0·83	0·43	0·68	0·47	0·60	0·42
Salford	**1·01**	**0·94**	**2·22**	**0·46**	**0·97**	**1·12**	**0·57**

Diarrhœa.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean.	1900.
England and Wales	0·88	0·55	0·86	0·45	0·98	0·74	0·69
33 Great English Towns	1·19	0·79	1·24	1·22	1·21	1·13	0·94
London	0·82	0·73	0·92	0·97	0·92	0·87	0·78
Salford	**2·08**	**1·25**	**2·09**	**2·29**	**2·07**	**1·96**	**1·44**

TABLE 20.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—AVERAGE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS, 1900.

	Nightly Lodgers. Male.	Nightly Lodgers. Female.	Nightly Lodgers. Total.		Weekly Lodgers. Male.	Weekly Lodgers. Female.	Weekly Lodgers. Total.
Regular......	739	27	766	......	5173	189	5362
Casual	300	16	316	.....	2100	112	2212
Totals	1039	43	1082	......	7273	301	7574

TABLE 21.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1900.

District.	No. of Houses registered in 1900.	No. of Houses in all.	No of Rooms	Bed Accommodation.	Complaints.	Infectious Diseases notified in houses.	Notices served on	
							Landlords.	Keepers.
Regent Road ...	...	8	77	371	...	...	2	1
Greengate	...	30	153	837	...	...	...	...
Pendleton	...	5	34	130	...	...	...	..
Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ...	...	43	264	1338	...	...	2	1

TABLE 22.

INSPECTIONS OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES DURING 1900.

	Day.		Night.
Regent Road	425	...	...
Greengate	1,496	...	5
Pendleton	246	...	...
Total	2167	...	5

TABLE 23.

HOUSES SUB-LET IN LODGINGS.—1900.

District.	No. of houses now registered.	No. of rooms.	Houses found unregistered during the year.		Complaints.	Notices served on	
			Since registered.	Since discontinued.		Landlords.	Tenants.
Regent Road......	120	429	67	49	27	13	17
Greengate	178	533	23	48	...	...	...
Pendleton	10	23	10	18	...	...	...
Broughton	6	13	2	9	...	...	...
Borough......	**314**	**998**	**102**	**124**	**27**	**13**	**17**

TABLE 24.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN SUB-LET HOUSES.

DISTRICT.	Number of Infected Houses.	Number of Cases of Infectious Sickness.								Total.	
		Class of Houses.		Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Mem. Croup.	In registered Houses.	In Unregistered Houses.
		Registered.	Unregistered.								
Regent Road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greengate ...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	...
Pendleton ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
Broughton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough.	**6**	**6**	...	...	**5**	...	**1**	...	**1**	**6**	...

TABLE 25.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SUB-LET HOUSES.

District.	Nursed at Home.					Removed to Hospital.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Mem. Croup
Regent Road............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Greengate	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
Pendleton	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1

TABLE 26.

MILKSHOPS.

There are 497 milkshops on register, as against 513, being a decrease in the aggregate of 16.

The following table shews the changes in the respective districts, also cases of infectious diseases:—

District	No. on Register 1899.	Newly Registered.	Discontinued.	Total on Register, 1900.	Cases of Sickness.				
					Scarlet-fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Removed to Hospital.	Nursed at Home.
Regent Road...	195	18	38	175	...	2	...	2	...
Greengate	91	7	11	87	...	...	..	...	...
Pendleton	98	16	16	98	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton	129	38	30	137	...	1	...	1	...
Borough	513	79	95	497	...	3	...	3	...

TABLE 27.

MILK FROM FARMERS' CANS, 1900.

Names and Addresses.	Results of Analyses.	Places of Delivery.
C., Tarporley	Pure	Exchange Station.
" "	"	" "
" "	"	" "
" "	"	" "
T. L., Frodsham	"	Seedley Station.
T. H., Elton	Robbed of 20% of its fat	" "
J. H., Ollerton............	8% added water.	Old Trafford Station.
" "	" "	" "
T. H., Elton	Pure	Seedley Station.

TABLE 28.

Samples Collected by the Inspector under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act," from 1875 to 1900.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Groceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	S'ndries
1875...	60	37	1	1	1	...	7	4	9
1876...	119	43	2	18	34	17	...	...	5
1877...	390	114	7	159	22	30	18	37	3
1878...	418	197	10	35	31	25	24	70	26
1879...	518	306	16	130	15	28	10	13	...
1880...	506	269	12	48	5	52	71	18	31
1881...	478	376	11	1	...	61	...	8	21
1882...	465	300	7	47	13	3	58	20	17
1883...	497	436	1	29	1	12	...	2	16
1884...	507	359	10	35	7	...	64	11	21
1885...	478	399	21	14	4	13	21	...	6
1886...	483	361	6	21	...	36	1	22	36
1887...	472	355	2	...	...	25	42	43	5
1888...	883	701	6	...	30	83	...	9	54
1889...	832	652	35	...	21	85	15	17	7
1890...	874	591	41	38	24	64	12	49	55
1891...	901	611	20	20	18	134	23	74	1
1892...	853	613	78	31	13	61	7	44	6
1893...	955	855	15	1	...	51	6	27	...
1894...	765	676	50	1	...	35	...	3	...
1895...	767	633	58	7	1	25	...	12	31
1896...	730	419	247	5	...	21	13	20	5
1897...	791	460	236	32	...	24	...	39	...
1898...	771	365	332	16	7	25	...	14	12
1899...	763	338	389	...	5	11	...	...	20
1900...	752	297	327	14	...	33	48	9	24

Table 28.—*continued.*

Percentage of Articles returned as Adulterated.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Groceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	S'ndries
1875..	66·6	62·1	100·0	0.0	0·0	...	100·0	75·0	66·6
1876...	40·3	55·8	50·0	27·8	35·3	17·6	...	...	60·0
1877...	27·4	40·3	28·6	11·3	13·6	6·7	0·0	97·3	0·0
1878...	29·9	29·4	10·0	2·9	51·6	4·0	4·2	67·1	0 0
1879...	12·0	13·1	25·0	5·4	26·6	10·7	10·0	2·3	...
1880..	20·2	25·2	75·0	6·3	0·0	17·3	11·3	11·1	9·7
1881.	16·3	18·1	9·1	0·0	...	1·6	..	37·5	23·8
1882 .	15·5	19·0	14·3	2·1	53·8	0·0	1·7	10·0	17·6
1883...	6·6	6·7	0·0	3·4	0 0	8·3	...	50·0	6·3
1884...	7·1	2·8	40·0	5·7	57·1	...	0·0	27·3	61·9
1885...	5·2	4·8	4·8	7 1	0·0	15·4	0·0	...	33·2
1886...	3·9	1·1	50·0	0·0	...	25·0	0·0	0·0	8·3
1887...	8·7	9·9	0·0	...	...	8·0	2·4	7·0	0·0
1888...	6·3	2·8	100·0	...	26·6	13·3	...	0.0	20·4
1889...	10·1	7·3	22·8	...	28·5	24·7	0·0	0·0	14·2
1890...	5·1	1·9	50·0	0·0	0·0	15·6	0·0	30·6	12·7
1891...	6·1	1·4	35·0	10·0	0·0	22.3	0·0	9·4	0·0
1892...	7·4	4·2	29·5	0·0	23·1	18·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
1893...	6·6	4·0	26·7	0·0	0·0	17·6	0·0	59·3	0·0
1894...	1·2	1·1	2·0	0·0	...	0·0	...	0·0	...
1895..	2·3	1·2	15·5	0·0	0·0	8·0	...	0·0	0·0
1896...	4·1	2·4	6·5	0·0	...	0·0	0·0	20·0	0·0
1897...	4·3	4·3	4·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	7·7	0·0
1898...	1·9	1·6	1·8	0 0	2·9	0·0	...	7·1	0·0
1899...	3·9	2 4	4·4	...	100·0	0·0	...	...	0·0
Average, 1890-99	4·0	2·4	17·6	1·0	15·7	7·3	0·0	13·4	1·4
1900...	3·7	3·4	0·9	0·0	...	0·0	25·0	33·3	4·2

TABLE 29.

Legal Proceedings under the Adulteration Acts during the year 1900.

Articles.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Fines inflicted.		
		£	s.	d.
Butter	1	0	1	0
,, ...	1	1	0	0
Milk	1	0	5	0
,, ...	1	5	0	0
,, ...	1	0	5	0
,, ...	1	1	0	0
,, ...	1	4	0	0
Margarine..	1	0	5	0
,, ...	1	0	5	0
Spirits	1	1	0	0
	10	£13	1	0

TABLE 30.

BAKEHOUSES, 1900.

District.	No. of Houses.	No. of Ovens.	Kind of Ovens.						Employees.			Notices Served.
			Waggon.	Flue.	Iron.	Gas	Stove.	Fireside.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	
Regent Rd.	62	81	28	24	13	13	...	3	93	27	2	...
Greengate ..	17	31	17	6	6	2	...	...	35	13	10	...
Pendleton...	49	71	22	15	16	13	1	4	50	49	6	1
Broughton..	36	51	13	8	14	15	...	1	44	33	2	...
Borough...	**164**	**234**	**80**	**53**	**49**	**43**	**1**	**8**	**222**	**122**	**20**	**1**

TABLE 31.

WORKSHOPS, 1900.

	Inspections of Workshops.
Borough	**3569**
Workshops newly registered.......	188
Notices for limewashing	112
Referred to Factory Inspector (girls employed)	44
Sanitary defects..	43
Water-closets provided..............................	37
Registrations cancelled........................... .	126
Total number of workshops on register	547

TABLE 32.

Shop Hours Act, 1892.—Return, 1900.

District.	Total number of Inspections of Shops.	Total Number of Shops on the Register for the Borough.	Number of Young Persons under 18 years of age Employed.	Male.	Female.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Cautioned.
Regent Road .	1431	199	320	286	34	...	...	..	8
Greengate......	655	107	167	162	5	...	...	...	5
Pendleton	1145	177	352	330	22	...	...	...	6
Broughton	250	100	165	144	21	...	...	...	1
Borough.........	**3481**	**583**	**1004**	**922**	**82**	...	...	...	**20**

TABLE 33.

Number of Blast Furnaces in Salford at the end of 1900.

Furnaces.	Borough Total.	Regent Road.	Greengate.	Pendleton.	Broughton
Ironfounders.	39	4	31	3	1

TABLE 34.

NUMBER OF STEAM BOILERS IN USE WITHIN THE FOUR DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1900.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Boilers in use.		Notices issued by the Health Committee.	
	Properly Constructed.	Improperly Constructed.	Number Served.	Number complied with.
Regent Road ...	256	40	6	6
Greengate.........	120	44	9	9
Pendleton.........	171	24	6	6
Broughton	41	11	2	2
Borough Total.	**588**	**119**	**23**	**23**

TABLE 35.

The following is a list of cases in which legal proceedings were taken in respect of Smoke Nuisances during the year 1900 :—

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	How dealt with.	Total Amount of Fines.		
			£	s.	d.
Using furnaces not constructed to consume their own smoke......	1	Withdrawn after reconstruction on payment of costs...........	0	3	6
Negligently using furnaces constructed to consume their own smoke..................	44	20 convicted 1 withdrawn 13 excused 10 cautioned	31	7	6
Totals..............	**45**	...	**31**	**11**	**0**

TABLE 36.

List of Cases, other than Adulteration and Smoke Cases, taken before the Magistrates during the Year 1900.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	How dealt with.	Total Amount of Fines. £ s. d.
Exposing for sale diseased fish	..	....	...
Exposing for sale diseased meat	6	5 fined 1 dismissed	14 0 0

TABLE 37.

New W.C.'s provided January 1st to December 31st, 1900:—

Regent District	209
Greengate	419
Pendleton	281
Broughton	114
	1023

W.C.'s provided to new houses during the same period:—

Regent District	16
Greengate	22
Pendleton	330
Broughton	306
	674

TABLE 38.

WORK OF THE FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

DISTRICT.	No. of Cottages in each District.	Visits paid to Cottages.	Dilapidated Houses.	Dirty Houses.	Houses Improved since last visit.	Houses Overcrowded.	Houses invaded by sickness.	Special Reports.	Average Death-Rate.
Ordsall	2469	2491	404	393	1693	...	244	35	31·4
Trinity	1847	5417	182	365	548	20	304	75	37·2
Adelphi	1816	2995	91	173	2638	5	73	37	22·7
St. Simon's	1317	2678	54	165	1618	1	121	188	30·0
Silk Street	1613	2942	141	541	691	5	382	150	29·6
St. George's	2566	2846	34	76	669	13	170	110	23·4
Ellor Street	2245	2985	243	334	1336	28	291	352	29·5
Total......	**13873**	**22354**	**1149**	**2047**	**9193**	**72**	**1585**	**947**	...

Register of Work Done—Year ending December 29th, 1900.

No. of Complaints received		1864
Inspections	Of Dwelling-houses	15096
	,, ,, cellars	...
	,, Canal Boats	378
	,, Schools	21
	,, Common Lodging-houses	2167
	,, Sub-let ,, ,,	3072
	,, Slaughter-houses	998
	,, Dairies and Milkshops	4343
	,, Shippons	688
	,, Ashpits after complaint	131
	,, Tips	1064
	,, Workshops	3569
	,, Miscellaneous	18751
	,, Bakehouses	1657
	,, Urinals	3801
	,, Re Infectious Disease	8091
Re-inspections		13120
Action taken	Notices issued	4323
	,, complied with	4148
	Letters written	4293
	Summonses issued	79
Houses Disinfected	Stripped and washed	13
	Fumigated	1893
House Drains	Repaired	1678
	Reconstructed	1102
	Trapped	377
	Slopstone Pipes discon: from	21
	Downspouts disconnected from	286
Privies and Ashpits	New, provided	...
	Repaired and drained	1
	Cleansed by tenants	14
	Emptied after complaint	5921
	Reconstructed	...
Water Closets	New, provided	1023
	Ventilated	24
	Soil-pipes ventilated	22
	Urinals provided	1
Limewashed	Dwelling-houses	108
	Cellars	...
	Lodging-houses	69
	Bakehouses	112
	Slaughter-houses	88
	Dairies and Milkshops	166
	Workshops	126
	Shippons	34
	Urinals	61
Closure of	Houses unfit for habitation	374
	Cellars unfit for habitation	...
Newly Registered	Lodging-houses	1
	,, ,, Sub-let	30
	Slaughter-houses	...
	Workshops	80
	Dairies and Milkshops	78
	Second-hand Goods Stores	169
Accumulations Removed	Manure and Refuse	148
	Stagnant Water	7
Smoke Nuisance	Observations taken	1610
	Notices served	23
Passages and Yards	Flagged	18
	Repaired	1046
	Drained	78
Infected Bed: and Clothing	Stoved	1569
	Destroyed	27
Food	Samp. purch. for analysis	752
Bad Meat	Seizures made	266
Animals removed from improper situations		31
Overcrowding of dwellings abated		62
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice		1457
,, cleansed		106
Canal Boats painted		...
,, defective		1
,, repaired		1

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Hospital Department,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1900,

CONTAINING

LIST OF COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS:
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE;
MEDICAL REPORT:
CHARTS OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, AS NOTED BY THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT;

BY

JOHN W. MULLEN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

SALFORD:
W. F. JACKSON AND SONS, PRINTERS, &c., MANOR WORKS.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS.

Chairman :

Mr. Councillor HUDDART.

Deputy-Chairman :

Mr. Councillor DESQUESNES.

Mr. Alderman LINSLEY.
,, ,, B. ROBINSON.
,, ,, WALMSLEY.
,, Councillor BARKER.
,, ,, BARRETT.
,, ,, BROXAP.
,, ,, COTTRILL.

Mr. Councillor HAILWOOD.
,, ,, HOPWOOD.
,, ,, HULTON.
,, ,, JACKSON.
,, ,, KAY.
,, ,, KINGHORN.
,, ,, MATHER.

Medical Superintendent :

JOHN W. MULLEN.

Assistant Medical Officer.

A. M. N. PRINGLE, M.B., D.P.H.,

Lady Superintendent and Matron :

Miss KATE THOMAS.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM,

March 19th, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to lay before you the record of the work done by the Hospital Department during the year ended December 31st, 1900.

Powers of Committee and Staff taxed

In the year under consideration, the powers of the Committee and Staff have been severely and continuously taxed to provide accommodation, combined with efficient isolation of the various forms of infectious diseases, for the large number of cases requiring isolation, which far exceeded the number to be provided for in any year since the establishment of the Hospital Department in 1876.

Encroachment on cubic space

From a brief examination of the various statistical tables which follow, it will be readily understood that, almost through the entire year it has been found necessary to make more or less serious encroachments on the cubic air space (2,200 cubic feet) originally provided for each case. That such encroachments must occasionally and almost inevitably occur in all hospitals for infectious diseases (the number of beds in which is based on even a liberal allowance to the population of the districts from which the cases are drawn), yet for many obvious reasons it is none the less to be deprecated and avoided when possible. It is to be hoped that the provision of the two new Convalescent Pavilions in course of construction, and now approaching completion, will prove the means, for many years to come, of preventing the occurrence of even a limited degree of overcrowding.

New Convalescent Pavilions

Small Pox

It was found necessary in May to open Modewheel Small Pox Hospital for the reception of cases of Small Pox. Within two hours of the receipt of information that Modewheel was required, a protected Nursing and Administrative staff was, in the ordinary course, detailed for duty at that hospital, and every provision made for the reception and comfort of the patients. Altogether, during the eight weeks that Modewheel Hospital was open, eight patients were admitted. Four of these were "doubtful cases," presenting certain symptoms which raised the question of the possibility of their being cases of Small Pox. They were isolated as far as it is practicable to do so within the boundaries of a Small Pox hospital, but were also immediately on admission revaccinated. In each instance the operation was successful and the patients thereupon discharged.

On April 22nd, 1900, an interesting ceremony was performed at the Sanatorium, one which marked the beginning of a new

Convalescent Pavilions

departure in the working of this institution, and which it is hoped will be attended by beneficial results to the patients themselves, and prove a means of further protection to the public. On that day, the foundation stone of the Convalescent Pavilion was laid by Mr. Councillor Huddart, Chairman of the General Health and Sanatorium Committee.

The erection of these Convalescent Pavilions is the outcome of the strong feeling which has for some time existed amongst the members of the Sanatorium Committee, of the desirability of adding another line of defence to those already existing between the public and the recurrence of infectious disease, more particularly, because more necessary, Scarlet Fever. Primarily therefore, these pavilions are for the purpose of separating the purely convalescent from the acute cases for some time before their ultimate discharge. That they will play an important secondary part in adding to the material comfort of the patients there is no doubt. Here they will breathe a purer atmosphere, enjoy a quiet not always to be found in the acute wards, where many patients may be noisy and delirious, and—an important point—be enabled to partake of their meals undisturbed by the unpleasant surroundings inseparable from the nursing of acute cases.

It is hoped that the use of these Convalescent Pavilions, in conjunction with aerial and other recognised methods of body disinfection, may reduce to a minimum so-called "Return Cases" of Scarlet Fever. That it will reduce the number of these "return cases," which depend strictly on hospital influence—for I feel that the possibility of such hospital influence must now be conceded—I have every hope, but that so-called "return cases" will cease, I at present hesitate to expect. The factors which enter into this question are so many and varied, including in their number "coincidence," "hiding away by those interested of best clothes," "toys," "books," &c., from the disinfector, that my faith is necessarily weak. So many are the influences surrounding this question, that in the absence of those conditions, which are generally accepted as being the cause of re-lighting up of infection in a house, I hold that one would be bold who would unhesitatingly assert that any given so-called "return case" was due to hospital influence. In connection with this matter I have been impressed by the comparative frequency with which cases are admitted from a family, one of the members of which is a patient in hospital, within a week or fortnight, nay even on the same day previous to the discharge of the first patient. Since visitng of patients, except these who may be in a dying condition, has been strictly prohibited the importance of this fact has been more strongly impressed on me. As having a certain bearing on this subject, I may mention that I have never known of a "return case" from any of the large institutions from which patients are admitted.

Convalescent Pavilions

There are certain matters of detail about the Convalescent Pavilions for which perhaps a certain amount of originality may be claimed. First, the provision of an Annexe provided with Bathrooms, Lavatories, soiled clothes rooms, &c., distinct from those ordinarily connected with the ward. To this portion of the pavilion each patient after having been discharged from the Acute Ward will be brought, and before entering the Convalescent Ward, will be bathed, such disinfecting precautions taken as may be deemed advisable, and a complete change of clothing provided. Secondly, a commodious Entrance Hall at the north end, heated by steam when necessary, and provided with comfortable seats, and a large Sun Room at the south end fitted with comforable and convenient chairs and tables, are novel features. A liberal though not extravagant use has been made of glazed tiles in all passages, lavatories, water-closets, bathrooms, &c., with very excellent effect from an æsthetic as well as from a sanitary point of view. All the sanitary arrangements are of the newest and most approved description.

In connection with the erection of the Convalescent Pavilions, certain alterations and additions to the Administrative Department have been made. Two large cellars have been constructed, the want of which have always been keenly felt; additional storerooms have been added, and a small kitchen arranged connected with the nurses' messroom. A provisional increase of eight bedrooms for nurses has been made. A separate residence for the Medical Superintendent has also been included in the scheme of improvements.

Plague at Glasgow

In September, by your directions I, and subsequently Dr. Pringle, Assistant Medical Officer, visited the Belvedere Hospital in Glasgow, in order that as far as possible we might make ourselves acquainted with the general signs and symptoms presented by persons suffering from Bubonic Plague. We were most courteously received by Dr. Brownley, the Medical Superintendent, who left nothing undone to enable us to study, as far as was possible during a short visit, the clinical aspects of such cases of Bubonic Plague as were in hospital. I had also every opportunity of observing the means adopted for isolation and disinfection, and on my return was enabled to report to you at the meeting of the Sanatorium Committte, held on September 18th, as follows:—

> "In accordance with your directions I visited the "Belvedere Hospital, Glasgow, on Friday last. I paid "especial attention to the arrangements made there for the "isolation of the patients suffering from Bubonic Plague, "and the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the "disease to patients suffering from other infectious diseases, "and from the hospital to the public. I am pleased to be "able to report that the arrangements existing at Ladywell

"Sanatorium for the above purposes leave nothing to be "desired, and that you are in a position to treat, with safety, "any case that might occur in the Borough. In order to "be fully prepared for such a serious eventuality, I have "procured a small supply of Yerzin's Anti-plague Serum, "the use of which in the early stage of the disease appears "to be the most successful mode of treatment. It also "appears to offer a certain amount of protection, and I "would recommend its use for protective purposes with "all members of the staff whose duty brought them in "contact with the patients, should a case be admitted "here."

Cases admitted, Ladywell and Mode Wheel

The number of cases **admitted** to Ladywell Sanatorium and Modewheel Hospital in the year ended December 31st, 1900, was 1963 (948 males and 1,015 femeles), as compared with 1,266 in 1899.

Cases remaining in Hospital December, 1899

There were **remaining in Hospital** on December, 31st, 1899, 181 cases (81 males and 100 females, making a total number of cases **treated** in 1900 of 2,144 (1,029 males and 1,115 females), as compared with 1,384 in 1899.

Cases Discharged Cured

Of the above there were **discharged cured** 1,661 (801 males and 860 females).

Fatal cases

Of the total number of cases treated 255 proved **fatal** (128 males and 127 females).

Cases remaining in Hospital December, 1900

There were **remaining in Hospital** on December 31st, 1900, 228 cases (99 males and 129 females).

Cases Accommodated 1900

The total number of cases for which provision was made in the year 1900 was 2,144, as compared with 1,384, 1,191, 1,058, 1,633, and 1,356 respectively in 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, and 1895, and with 1,188 the average of the 17 years ended December 31st, 1899.

Tables

The tables which follow, give particulars of the various **diseases** from which the patients treated suffered, together with particulars as to **age** and **sex** distribution.

In Table I., I have arranged alphabetically the **professions** and **trades** to which the patients or their relatives belonged.

As in previous years, by far the larger number of patients belonged to the "wage-earning" classes.

Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria Cases isolated and notified

Comparing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria **isolated,** with the recorded number of cases of these diseases **notified***, I find that 77·5 per cent. of scarlet fever, 58·1 per cent. of Enteric Fever, and 50·5 per cent. of Diphtheria occurring in the Borough of Salford were isolated by the Hospital Department, and not less than 64·3 per cent. of the total number of cases of notifiable diseases were thus dealt with. These comparative figures refer to Salford cases only.

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* Quarterly Health Bulletin, issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Showing Social Positions of Patients Removed to Hospital during the year 1900.

Occupation.	No.
Agents' children	6
Apprentices	12
Asphalters' children	3
Attendant	1
Attendants' children	4
Bakers' children	12
Beersellers' children	3
Bicycle maker	1
Blacksmith	1
Blacksmiths' children	19
Bleachers' children	6
Boatman's child	1
Boiler inspector's child	1
Boiler makers' children	4
Bookbinder	1
Bookbinders' children	3
Book-keeper	1
Book-seller's child	1
Bootmakers	2
Bootmakers' children	24
Bootmaker's wife	1
Bird dealer's child	1
Brass-finisher	1
Brass-finishers' children	7
Brass-finisher's wife	1
Bricklayers	2
Bricklayers' children	34
Brickmakers' children	2
Butchers	2
Butchers' children	16
Butchers' wives	2
Cabinet makers' children	7
Cabmen's children	7
Calenderer's children	4
Calico finisher's child	1
Canvasser's wife	1
Cap makers	2
Card maker's children	3
Caretakers' children	4
Carriers	3
Carriers' children	6
Carters	10
Carters' children	68
Cashier's child	1
Cattle drover's child	1
Cellarman	1
Cellarman's child	1
Chainmakers' children	2
Checker	1
Checkers' children	4
Cheese factor's child	1
Chemist	1
Chemists' children	2
Chimney sweep's child	1
Cigar makers	1
Clergymen's children	2
Clerks	9
Clerks' children	69
Clerk's wives	2
Cloggers' children	6
Coachbuilder's child	1
Coachman	1
Coachmen's children	6
Coach painter	1
Collectors	2
Collectors' children	2
Collector's wife	1
Colliers	3
Colliers' children	46
Colliers' wives	3
Colliery manager's child	1
Commission agents' children	8
Commissionaire's child	1
Compositors' children	10
Confectioner	1
Confectioner's children	3
Cook	1
Cook's child	1
Coopers' children	5
Coppersmith	1
Coppersmiths' children	2

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Corset maker	1	French Polishers' children	2
Corset maker's child	1	Fustian cutters' children	2
Customs officers' children	2		
		Gardeners	2
Dairymen	2	Gardeners' children	19
Dairymen's children	4	Gauge maker's child	1
Decorators' children	2	General servants	29
Designer's child	1	Glass blowers' children	6
Dockmasters' children	3	Greengrocers' children	12
Drapers' children	4	Grinders' children	2
Dressmakers	2	Grocers	5
Driller's child	1	Grocers' children	17
Dyer	1	Grocer's wife	1
Dyers' children	18	Grooms' children	2
Dyer's wife	1	Gun maker's child	1
Electrician	1	Hair-dressers' children	2
Electrician's children	6	Hatter's child	1
Electrotypers' children	2	Hawker's child	1
Embosser's child	1	Hoistmen's children	3
Engineers' children	9	Hooker	1
Engineer's wife	1	Hooker's child	1
Engine driver	1	Horse keepers' children	8
Engine drivers' children	26	Housekeepers	2
Engine drivers' wives	3		
Engine tenters	1	Insurance agents' children	2
Engraver	1	Iron dressers' children	2
Engravers' children	7	Iron driller's child	1
Engraver's wife	1	Iron moulders' children	5
		Iron planers	2
Factory operative	1	Iron planers' children	8
Factory operatives' children	2	Iron turner	1
Factory operative's wife	1	Iron turners' children	26
Farmer's child	1	Iron turner's wife	1
Farrier's child	1		
File maker's child	1	Joiners	5
Finishers' children	10	Joiners' children	34
Finisher's wife	1	Joiner's wife	1
Fireman	1		
Firemen's children	7	Labourers	42
Fireman's wife	1	Labourers' children	349
Fishmonger's child	1	Labourers' wives	33
Fitters' children	20	Lamplighters' children	8
Folders and stitchers	2	Laundresses	2

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Leather merchant's child	1	Paupers	3
Letter sorters' children	2	Pavior's children	2
Locksmiths' children	2	Pawnbroker's assistant	1
Lock tenters' children	2	Photographer's child	1
		Piano tuner's child	1
Machinists	3	Picture frame maker's child	1
Machinists' children	3	Plasterer's child	1
Machinist's wife	1	Plasterer's wife	1
Makers-up	2	Platelayers' children	4
Makers'-up children	19	Plumbers' children	19
Maker's-up wife	1	Plumber's wife	1
Mantle maker	1	Police constables	3
Manufacturer's children	2	Police constables' children	11
Mechanics	2	Pointsman's child	1
Mechanics' children	10	Pork butcher's child	1
Merchant's children	2	Porters	7
Messengers	7	Porters' children	24
Meter iuspector's child	1	Porter's wife	1
Milk dealer's child	1	Postman's child	1
Miller's child	1	Pressers' children	2
Mineral water manufacturer's		Presser's wife	1
children	3	Printers	1
Moulders	3	Printers' children	14
Moulders' children	4	Probationers	8
Musician	1	Professional's child	1
Musician's child	1	Professional's wife	1
		Publicans	2
Newsagent's wife	1	Pupil teacher	1
Nippers	2	Pupil teacher's child	1
Not stated	131		
Nut and bolt makers' children	2	Railway gaurds' children	13
		Railway inspectors	1
Overlooker	1	Raiser's children	2
Overlookers' children	8	Reeler	1
Packers' children	23	Saddler's child	1
Packer's wife	1	Salemen's children	7
Packing case makers' children	3	Sanitary inspector	1
Painters	3	Sanitary inspector's child	1
Painters' children	26	Sawyers' children	5
Painters' wives	3	Scavengers' child	1
Paper makers' children	2	Scavenging inspector's child	1
Paper stainer's child	1	School attendance officer's	
Pattern makers' children	6	child	1

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
School master	1	Ticket writers' children	2
School masters' children	3	Tiler	1
Seaman	1	Time-keepers' children	3
Shop assistants	3	Tram drivers' children	4
Shop-keepers' children	2	Tram driver's wife	1
Showman's child	1	Tram guards' children	5
Signalmen's children	4	Travellers	1
Sizer	1	Travellers' children	9
Skewer maker's children	4	Tripe dressers' children	2
Slater's child	1	Tube maker	1
Slater's wife	1	Twine makers' children	2
Soldiers	2		
Soldier's children	12	Upholsterer's child	1
Spring maker	1	Upholsterer's wife	1
Stamp makers' children	2	Upholstress	1
Stationer	1		
Station masters' children	3		
Stereotyper	1	Van drivers	5
Stiffeners' children	4	Van drivers' children	4
Stonemasons' children	5	Velvet finishers' child	1
Stokers	8		
Storekeeper	1	Waiters' children	5
Storekeepers' children	5	Waiter's wife	1
Stretcher's chlid	1	Warders' children	4
Strikers	2	Warp dresser's child	1
Striker's child	1	Warehousemen	3
Surgeon	1	Warehousemen's children	36
Surveyor's child	1	Warehouseman's wife	1
		Waterproofers' children	4
Tailor's child	14	Weavers	9
Tailors' wives	3	Weavers' children	6
Tailoresses	2	Winders	9
Tallow refiner's child	1	Winders' children	3
Tanner's children	2	Wire drawer	1
Telegraphist	1	Wheelwrights' children	3
Telegraphists' children	2	Wood turners' children	5

TABLE II.

Statement of the number of Patients under treatment in Ladywell Sanatorium, and Modewheel Hospital in 1900.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
I.—Patients Remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1899, affected with—					
Scarlet Fever	13	41	18	59	131
Measles	3	...	1	1	5
Enteric Fever	...	14	...	6	20
Diphtheria	3	5	3	7	18
Erysipelas	...	1	...	4	5
Other Diseases	1	...	...	1	2
Total	20	61	22	78	181
II.—Admitted during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1900, affected with—					
Scarlet Fever	190	449	198	491	1328
Measles	2	3	3	2	10
Enteric Fever	3	109	2	102	216
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria	48	89	57	100	294
Erysipelas	...	13	1	6	20
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	9	9
Small Pox	...	3	...	1	4
Other Diseases	15	24	7	35	81
Total	258	690	268	747	1963
Total under treatment in 1900	278	751	290	825	2144
III.—Of the above there were Discharged recovered from—					
Scarlet Fever	147	421	150	467	1185
Measles	3	3	3	3	12
Enteric Fever	2	77	2	63	144
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	31	69	38	84	222
Erysipelas	...	13	1	8	22
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	5	5
Small Pox	...	2	...	1	3
Other Diseases	14	19	5	30	68
Total	197	604	199	661	1661
IV.—Died from—					
Scarlet Fever	30	19	40	16	105
Measles	2	...	1	...	3
Enteric Fever	1	30	...	24	55
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria	20	19	18	16	73
Erysipelas	...	1	...	2	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	3
Small Pox	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases	2	4	2	3	11
Total	55	73	61	66	255
V.—Remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1900, affected with—					
Scarlet Fever	26	50	26	67	169
Measles	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	16	...	21	37
Diphtheria	...	6	4	7	17
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases	...	1	...	3	4
Total	26	73	30	99	228
Total under treatment in 1900	278	751	290	825	2144

The average number of days spent by each patient in Hospital was 35·5.

Average Days in Hospital

The nett cost of each patient (*vide* Statement of Income and Expenditure, kindly furnished to me by the County Borough Treasurer), was £2 18s. 9½d., or 11s. 4½d. per week.

Cost per patient

2,486 lots of bedding, clothing, &c., were disinfected at the Sanitary Station during the year.

Bedding, etc., Disinfected

Bedding dealt with in 1900.

District.	Disinfected.	Burned.	Refused.	Stoved at home.	Total.
Regent	629	8	2	3	642
Greengate ...	314	3	3	..	320
Pendleton ...	547	5	5	...	557
Broughton ...	380	1	5	1	387
Out Districts	573	1	5	1	580
Total ...	2,443	18	20	5	2,486

33,670 miles were covered by the horses belonging to the Sanatorium, or a daily average mileage per horse of 18½.

Miles travelled per horse

COUNTY BOROUGH

Dr. STATEMENT OF COST OF MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and Wages—						
Salary of Medical Superintendent	350	0	0			
Do. Assistant do.	112	2	0			
Do. Lady Superintendent and Matron	132	0	0			
Wages of Nurses and Servants	893	2	9			
Do. Engineers, Gardeners, Porters, &c.	1553	15	5			
				3041	0	2
To Provisions, &c.—						
Meat	611	13	1			
Fish, Poultry, &c.	267	19	3			
Bread, Flour, Meal, &c.	491	3	3			
Milk	273	0	8			
Eggs and Cheese	283	16	1			
Tea, Coffee, Butter, Bacon, Groceries	927	6	9			
Vegetables and Fruit	153	3	1			
Ice, Mineral Waters, and Meat Preparations	124	16	6			
Beer	27	0	0			
Beer Money	117	13	6			
				3277	12	2
To Drugs, Medical Appliances, Stimulants, &c.—						
Wines and Spirits	292	4	10			
Drugs	191	9	2			
Dressings, Bandages, Instruments, and Appliances	275	18	9			
Disinfectants	42	13	3			
Antitoxin and Calf Lymph	43	3	5			
				845	9	5
To Horses, Brougham, Provender, Farriery, &c.—						
Horses	150	0	0			
Brougham	65	0	0			
Provender, Farriery, and Saddlery	198	10	10			
Repairs to Ambulances, Bedding Vans, &c.	177	16	9			
Horse Hire	18	7	0			
				609	14	7
To Maintaining Grounds—						
Plants, Seeds, Drain Tiles, and Carting				101	12	5
To Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance				755	15	5
To Coal, Coke, Gas and Water				1746	5	7
To Bedding, Clothing, Uniforms, Furniture, &c.—						
Bedding	177	6	0			
Clothing and Uniforms	355	8	0			
Furniture	255	13	11			
				788	7	11
To General Repairs, Replacements, &c.—						
Repairs, including New Gates	536	15	11			
China, Glass, Ironmongery, &c.	90	13	11			
				627	9	10
To Stationery, Stamps, Advertising, and Miscellaneous—						
Stationery, Stamps, Advertising	129	7	7			
Cab Hire	76	7	3			
Nurses' Treats	78	4	1			
Subscription to City Mission	10	0	0			
Funeral of Nurse	7	0	7			
Sundries	34	2	10			
				335	2	4
				£12128	9	10

OF SALFORD.

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1900, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1900. *Cr.*

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions—						
Subscriptions from other Authorities				774	5	6
By Maintenance—						
Fees from other Authorities	3920	4	9			
Do. Ratepayers	51	15	0			
				3971	19	9
By Disinfecting—						
Disinfecting charges, other Authorities	381	19	5			
Do. Ratepayers	6	16	6			
				388	15	11
By Cost of Sanitary Station				690	0	0
				5825	1	5
By Nett Cost of Hospital Department				6303	8	8
				£12128	9	10

TABLE III.

Monthly Statement of Patients (Ladywell Sanatorium and Mode Wheel Hospital), from January 1st, 1900, to December 31st, 1900; also Mean of seventeen years, ended December 31st, 1899.

Months.	Admissions, 1900.	Admissions, 1899.	Mean of Admissions 5 years, 1895-99.	Means of Admissions 17 Years, 1883-99.	Daily Average Number of cases in Hospital, 1900.	Daily Average Number of Cases in Hospital, 1899.	Mean of Daily Average Number of Cases in Hospital, 5 years, 1895-99.	Means of Daily Average Number of Cases in Hospital, 17 Years, 1883-99.
January ...	141	117	96·8	70·2	169·7	124·3	131·3	113·5
February...	96	95	73·5	51·0	153·0	132·8	120·7	111·6
March	134	87	80·4	59·8	157·7	130·1	109·5	107·9
April	134	60	67·0	51·6	175·6	99·3	97·5	88·1
May	135	71	73·2	56·2	180·1	94·0	93·0	81·1
June	151	84	82·2	62·5	189·7	98·9	94·7	76·4
July	180	96	99·2	73·6	200·6	111·8	111·8	86·6
August ...	176	111	116·8	83·8	227·3	110·0	127·2	100·3
September..	191	151	117·8	94·1	244·4	129·1	165·8	118·3
October ...	236	137	145·0	108·1	258·0	128·8	153·0	131·9
November	193	123	121·6	88·4	270·8	164·1	167·5	148·7
December	196	134	114·4	84·7	254·6	157·1	149·5	130·3
Totals ...	1963	1266						
Monthly Averages	163·7	105·5	98·9	74·5	206·8	123·3	126·7	107·9

Table III. shows the number of cases **admitted** to Ladywell Sanatorium and Modewheel Hospital **each month** during the year 1900, and the **daily average number of cases** in Hospital. It also provides a ready means of comparison with previous years and selected groups of years.

TABLE IV.

Shewing the number of Admissions of the principal Diseases to Ladywell Sanatorium, and Mode Wheel Hospital, for the year ended December 31st, 1900; also a comparison with the year 1899, and with the mean of the five years ended December 31st, 1899. and with the mean of seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox	Other Diseases.	Total.
January ...	88	...	7	1	31	1	1	...	12	141
February ...	54	4	8	...	24	2	1	...	3	96
March	88	4	7	...	23	3	1	...	8	134
April.........	95	...	13	...	13	5	...	...	8	134
May	92	1	12	...	18	...	...	3	9	135
June	118	1	4	...	21	...	2	1	4	151
July	144	...	5	...	22	1	2	...	6	180
August	124	...	26	...	16	2	...	...	8	176
September..	121	...	37	...	25	1	1	...	6	191
October ...	148	...	37	...	42	2	..	...	7	236
November...	129	...	22	...	37	1	...	...	4	193
December...	127	...	38	...	22	2	1	...	6	196
Total	1328	10	216	1	294	20	9	4	81	1963
Total, 1899	697	35	196	3	145	39	10	...	141	1266
Increase, 1900	631	...	20	...	149	...	...	4	...	697
Decrease, 1900	...	25	...	2	...	19	1	...	60	...
Mean of 5 yrs. 1895–1899	759·4	31·0	209·2	5·0	66·0	31·4	7·6	1·4	77·0	1188·0
Mean of 17 years 1883–99	572·3	22·0	152·7	8·6	51·2	16·5	2·7	13·6	53·6	893·2

Admission and Diseases of Patients

Table IV. gives more fully the particulars respecting the **admissions,** shewing as it does the **diseases** from which patients admitted were suffering, and the months in which the admissions of these diseases were more or less numerous. It also shows the **relation borne by the numbers** in 1900 to those in 1899, and to the mean of the numbers in the five years and seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.

Admissions in 1900, and Means of 5 and 17 years

On reference to it, it is found that the admissions in 1900 **exceed** those in 1899 by **697,** the mean of the admissions of the five years by **775,** and the mean of the seventeen years by **1,070.**

The diseases in which the increase is marked are Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Cases from Out-districts

In considering these tables it is to be borne in mind that all the cases tabulated were not Salford cases, as many as 538 being from "Out Districts," the Local Authorities of which have entered into agreements with the General Health Committee of Salford for the maintenance and treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring in their districts. Ladywell Sanatorium is also the Hospital of the Manchester Port Sanitary Authority. I append a table (Table V.) giving the names of the "Out Districts," the number of beds allocated to each, the daily average number of beds occupied, and the number of cases admitted during the year.

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of "Out Districts" to which beds have been allocated, the Number of Beds allocated to each of those "Out Districts," the Daily Average Number of the said beds which have been Occupied, and the Number of Cases of the various Infectious Diseases which have been admtited during the year ended December 31st, 1900.

	No. of Beds Allotted	Daily Average Number of Beds Occupied.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Diseases	Total Admitted.
Eccles	20	16·9	100	6	57	...	2	7	172
Stretford	20	9·1	66	11	5	1	...	...	83
Swinton & Pendlebury.	15	5·7	43	10	37	...	...	9	99
*Heaton Norris	10	0·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Worsley	6	0·4	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
Barton	5	1·6	5	1	2	...	...	1	9
Port Sanitary Authority	5	0·4	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Prestwich	5	10·6	62	1	35	...	...	...	98
Urmston	5	1·5	2	1	14	...	...	...	17
Kearsley	3	1·6	10	4	2	...	...	...	16
†Other Out Districts ...	...	...	26	2	7	2	...	...	37
Totals	94	44·6	316	38	161	4	2	17	538

* Agreement existed only during the last quarter of the year.
† Includes Ashton-on-Mersey, Hale, Heaton Norris, Bucklow, etc.

Staff, 1900.

The Daily Average number of the Staff during the year was 69.

Charts

As in my former reports, I submit to your notice Charts which shew in a graphic manner the **seasonal incidence of disease, as notified** by the Hospital Department in 1900, as compared with the eighteen years ended December 31st, 1900.

Charts I. and II., based respectively on "All Cases" and "Scarlet Fever," represent the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the weekly admissions to Hospial, the black curve shewing such deviation for the **eighteen years** ended December 31st, 1900; the red curve, the deviation above and below the mean of eighteen years of the weekly admissions **during the year 1900.**

Charts III. and IV. deal in the same way with Enteric Fever and Diphtheria respectively, with the exception that the calculations are based on the **monthly** instead of the **weekly** admissions.

Moribund Cases

As many as thirty-six (36) persons were admitted during the year in a moribund condition, death taking place within 48 hours. The length of time these patients lived after admission varied from 8 minutes to 41 hours. In order that one may arrive at a fair estimate of the value of the years' work, it is necessary to exclude these cases from consideration. I append a table giving details of the above-mentioned cases who died within 48 hours of admission.

TABLE VI.

Analysis of Cases Admitted in a Hopeless Condition.

No.	Days Ill before admission	Time in Hospital	Disease.	Condition when Admitted.
1	3	27 hrs.	Scarlet Fever.	Dying
2	12	11 ,,	Typhus	Comatose
3	2	12 ,,	Scarlat. Malig.	Dying
4	5	14 ,,	Diphtheria ...	Dying-Hemmorhage
5	3	41 ,,	,, ...	Trachsal Extension
6	3	29 ,,	Scarlat. Ang.	Dying
7	3	6½ ,,	,, ,,	Dying
8	2	13 ,,	Puerperal Fev.	Comatose
9	13	39 ,,	Enteric	Perforation
10	3	7½ ,,	Diphtheria ...	Dying
11	5	3 ,,	,, ..	,,
12	3	38½ ,,	,, ...	,,
13	6	8 min.	,, ...	,,
14	4	40 hrs.	,, ...	,,
15	1	10½ ,,	Scarlat. Malig.	,,
16	4	30 ,,	Diphtheria ...	,,
17	6	35 ,,	,, ...	,,
18	3	33½ ,,	,, ...	,,
19	5	25½ ,,	,, ...	,,
20	4	27 min.	,, ...	,,
21	3	19½ hrs.	,, ...	,,
22	20	26½ ,,	Enteric	Pneumia-Comatose

Analysis of Cases Admitted in a Hopeless Condition—*continued.*

No.	Days Ill before admission	Time in Hospital.	Disease.	Condition when Admitted.
23	4	8½ hrs.	Diphtheria ...	Dying
24	4	17½ ,,	,, ...	,,
25	3	10 min.	,, ...	,,
26	16	31 hrs.	Enteric	Hæmmorhage
27	4	24 ,,	Scarlat. Ang.	Dying
28	3	4¾ ,,	Diphtheria ...	Tracheal Extension
29	16	18 ,,	Enteric	Perforation
30	5	2¼ ,,	Diphtheria ...	Dying
31	1	8 ,,	Scarlat. Malig.	,,
32	2	13 ,,	Diphtheria ...	,,
33	4	5½ ,,	,, ...	,,
34	3	9¾ ,,	,, ...	,,
35	2	9 ,,	,, ...	,,
36	3	24 ,,	,, ...	,,

Deducting the above-mentioned cases, I find a percentage mortality of 10·4 amongst the cases treated.

TABLE VII.

Shewing the Corrected Percentage Mortality amongst Hospital treated cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria, admitted to Hospital in 1900, and amongst the total number of cases of these diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health of Salford and certain "Out-Districts" in the same year.

Diseases	Corrected Percentage Mortality amongst cases admitted.	Percentage Mortality* amongst total cases notified to Medical Officers of Health of Salford and certain Out-Districts.
Scarlet Fever	7·3	6·7
Enteric Fever	24·0	26·0
Diphtheria	16·6	22·3

Mortality Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria

The facts conveyed by Table VII. afford, I think, some grounds for satisfaction. Though the percentage mortality amongst cases of Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever is relatively high amongst hospital-treated cases, still we find the same statement to apply to All notified cases, and though the case fatality amongst Hospital-treated cases of Scarlet Fever is slightly ihgher than amongst All notified cases, in Enteric Fever and Diphtheria the conditions are reversed, and the mean fatality of the three diseases, Scarlet Lever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, was 2·4 per cent. lower amongst Hospital-treated cases than amongst All cases notified. The reduced—relative and comparative—mortality amongst cases of Diphtheria is particularly gratifying.

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*From information kindly supplied by the Medical Officers of Health of Salford, Stretford. Swinton and Pendlebury, Heaton Norris, Worsley, Barton, Prestwich and Kearsley.

TABLE VIII.

Shewing the total number Admitted, and the number of those Admitted who Died of SCARLET FEVER, of both Sexes, and at different Ages, for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

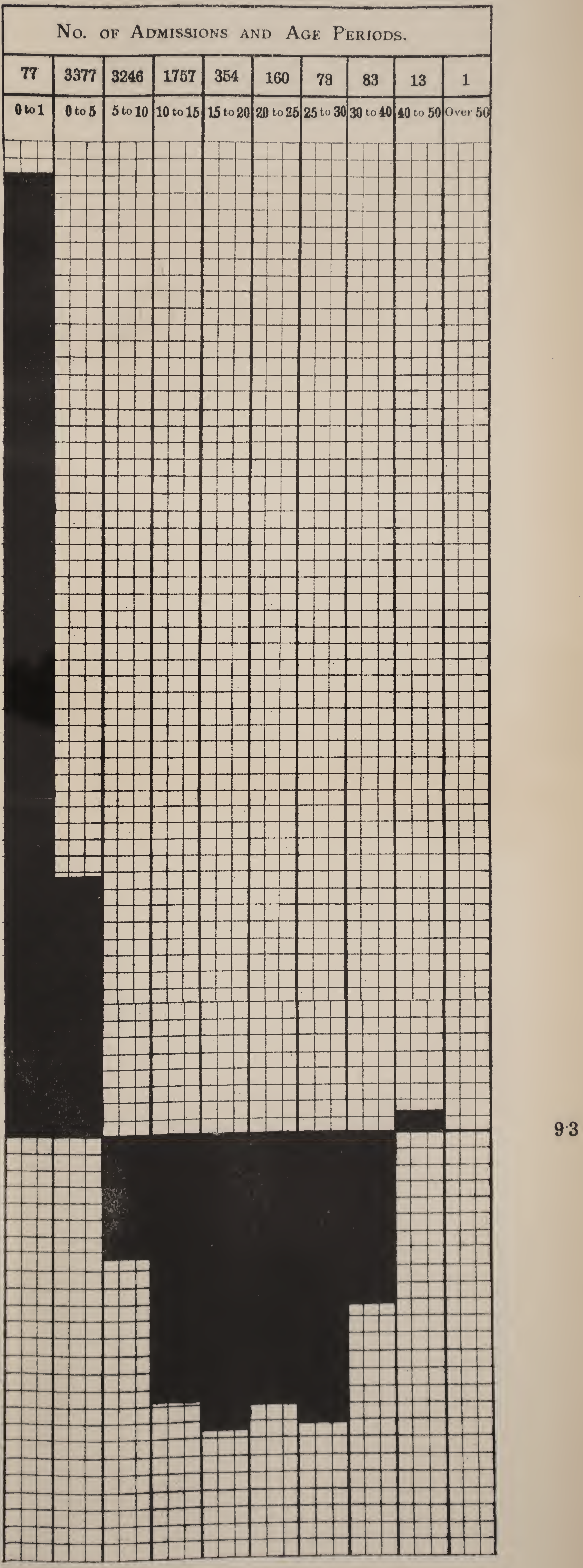
MALES.				FEMALES.			
Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died	Mortality per cent.	Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1	3	1	33·3	0 to 1	2	1	50·0
0 to 5	190	28	14·6	0 to 5	198	38	19·5
5 „ 10	265	13	4·9	5 „ 10	291	15	5·2
10 „ 15	121	2	1·6	10 „ 15	134	...	...
15 „ 20	37	1	2·7	15 „ 20	41	1	2·3
20 „ 25	10	...	...	20 „ 25	15	...	...
25 „ 30	9	...	...	25 „ 30	7	...	...
30 „ 40	6	2	33·3	30 „ 40	3	...	...
40 „ 50	1	...	...	40 „ 50	...	...	...
Over 50	...	...	...	Over 50	...	...	...
Total...	639	46	7·1	Total ...	689	54	7·8

Total number **Admitted**.1328	Of these there **Died** 100	Percentage mortality ... 7·5

Scarlet Fever The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted was 1,328, an increase of 631 on the admissions in 1899, above the average of admissions in the five years ended December 31st, 1899, by 588, and the mean of the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, by 756.

SCARLET FEVER.

howing the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the percentage mortality at different age periods in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.



EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

Type of Disease

The type of disease was moderately severe throughout the year.

Sex

More females were admitted than males, the number of the former exceeding the latter by 4·5 per cent. In 1899, the admission of females exceeded that of males by 7·7 per cent., whilst during the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, in which time 9,799 cases were admitted, the admission of females exceeded that of males by 7·5 per cent.

Cases under five years of age

Of the total number of cases admitted 29·2 per cent. were under five years of age, as compared with 28·4 per cent. in the corresponding age period in 1899, and with 34·4 per cent. the mean of the corresponding age period in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.

5—10 years

More of the cases admitted belonged to the second quinquenium of life than to any other, the number in this age period being 41·1 per cent. of the total admissions. In 1899 it was 44·8, and in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, 43·3 per cent. of the total admissions.

Mortality

The percentage mortality, calculated on the number of cases admitted, and including cases admitted in a dying condition (*vide* page 23) was 7·5, as compared with 6·3 in 1899, and with 9·3 the mean percentage mortality in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.

Mortality, Males and Females

The mortality was higher by 0·7 amongst females than males. In 1899 it was 2·8 per cent. higher amongst males than females, and in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, the deaths amongst males exceeded that of females by 1·6 per cent.

The mortality amongst cases in the first quinquenium of life was equal to 66 per cent. of the total mortality.

Chart of Percentage Deviation about Mean Death Rate

I present to your notice a chart shewing the percentage deviation about the mean death-rate of Scarlet Fever cases at different age periods treated in hospital during the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899. I feel that the facts made evident by this chart need no comment from me, as they speak, emphatically, for themselves.

Months

The months in which the admission of cases of scarlet fever were most numerous were July and October (see Chart for comparison with previous years).

Complications and Sequelæ

The complications and sequelæ noted were those commonly met with in cases of scarlet fever. The success which attended the treatment of "Secondary Malignant Sore Throat" by Anti-diphtheria serum was very marked and gratifying, in fact not one death has followed this complication.

Days in Hospital

The average number of days spent by each patient in hospital was 44·7.

TABLE IX.

Shewing the total number Admitted, and the number of those Admitted who Died of ENTERIC FEVER, of both Sexes, and at different Ages, for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

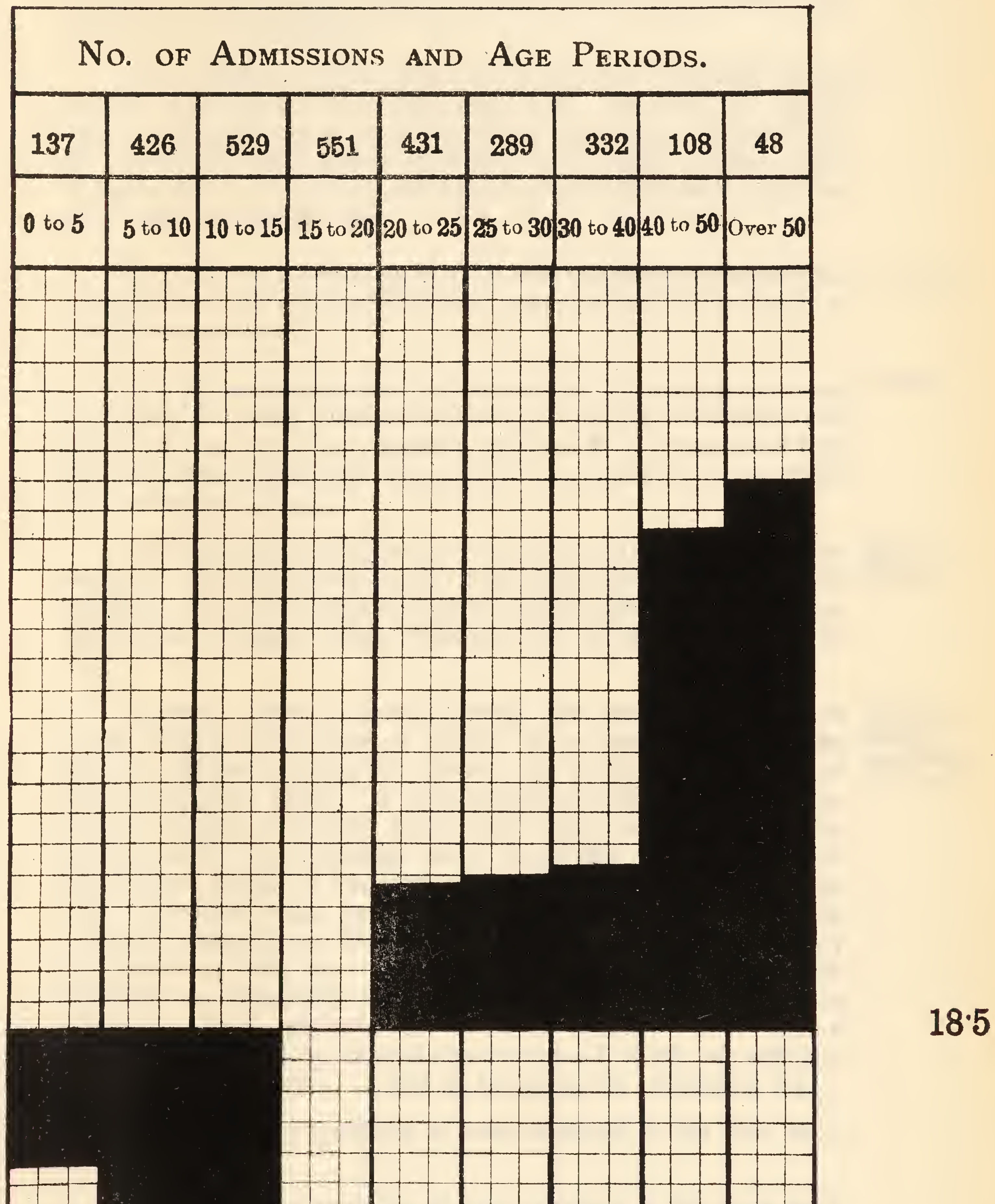
MALES.				FEMALES.			
AGES.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.	AGES.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1...	...	...	...	0 to 1...	...	...	...
0 to 5...	3	1	33·3	0 to 5...	2	...	...
5 „ 10...	13	1	7·7	5 „ 10...	12	3	25·0
10 „ 15...	19	2	10·5	10 „ 15...	15	5	33·3
15 „ 20...	18	4	22·2	15 „ 20 ·	17	3	17·6
20 „ 25...	25	6	24·0	20 „ 25...	17	3	17·6
25 „ 30...	11	5	45·4	25 „ 30...	16	1	6·2
30 „ 40...	16	8	50·0	30 „ 40...	18	5	27·7
40 „ 50...	4	3	75·0	40 „ 50...	5	2	40·0
Over 50...	3	1	33·3	Over 50...	2	1	50·0
Total...	112	31	27·7	Total...	104	23	22·1

Total number **Admitted**.. 216	Of these there **Died** 54	Percentage Mortality = 25·0

Enteric Fever

The number of cases of Enteric Fever admitted during the year was 216, an increase of 20 on the admissions in 1899, above the average of the admissions in the five years ended December 31st, 1899, by 7, and the mean of the admissions in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, by 63.

Showing the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the percentage mortality at different age periods in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.



EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

Type of Disease

That the type of disease was severe is instanced not only by the relatively high mortality obtaining amongst the cases treated in hospital, but even more clearly by that amongst all notified cases (*vide* Table VII, page 25).

Sex

More males were admitted than females, the number of the former exceeding the latter by 3·4 per cent. In 1899 the admission of males exceeded females by 20·2 per cent., whilst during the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, in which time 2,843 cases were admitted, the admissions of males exceeded those of females by 20·6 per cent.

20—25 years

More of the cases belonged to the fifth quinquenium of life than to any other, the number in this age period being 19·4 per cent. of the total admissions.

Mortality

The percentage mortality calculated on the number of cases admitted, including those admitted in a dying condition (*vide* page 23) was 25·0, as compared with 24·8 in 1899—and with 18·5 the mean percentage mortality in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.

Motality Males and Females

The mortality was higher by 5·6 per cent. amongst males than females. In 1899 it was 2·5 per cent. higher amongst males than females, and in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899, the deaths amongst males exceeded that of females by 1·4 per cent.

Chart of Percentage deviation about Mean Death Rate

I present here a chart showing the percentage deviation about the mean death-rate of enteric fever cases at different age periods, treated in hospital during the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899. A comparison of this Chart with the Charts relating to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is interesting, showing as it does amongst other facts, that in Enteric Fever the danger period is amongst adults, whereas in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria that period is amongst infants. As having a certain bearing on the question of the percentage mortality the following facts are—apart from any small error due to the difficulty in obtaining the exact number of days ill before admission from patients or relatives, errors which cannot always be corrected by clinical observation—I think of sufficient interest to merit notice. I find on analysing the admissions that—

The percentage mortality of cases admitted in the first week was 5·8.

The percentage mortality of cases admitted in the third week was 60·0.

Moribund Cases

Amongst the latter are included those cases admitted in a dying condition. Many were suffering from peritonitis, pneumonia, or hæmorrhage, &c., when admitted.

Months

The months in which the admission of cases of Enteric Fever were most numerous were September, October, and December. (See Chart No. III. for comparison with previous years.)

Complications and Sequelæ

The Complications and Sequelæ noted were those most commonly met with in cases of Enteric Fever.

Days in Hospital

The daily average number of days spent by each patient in hospital was 29·6.

TABLE X.

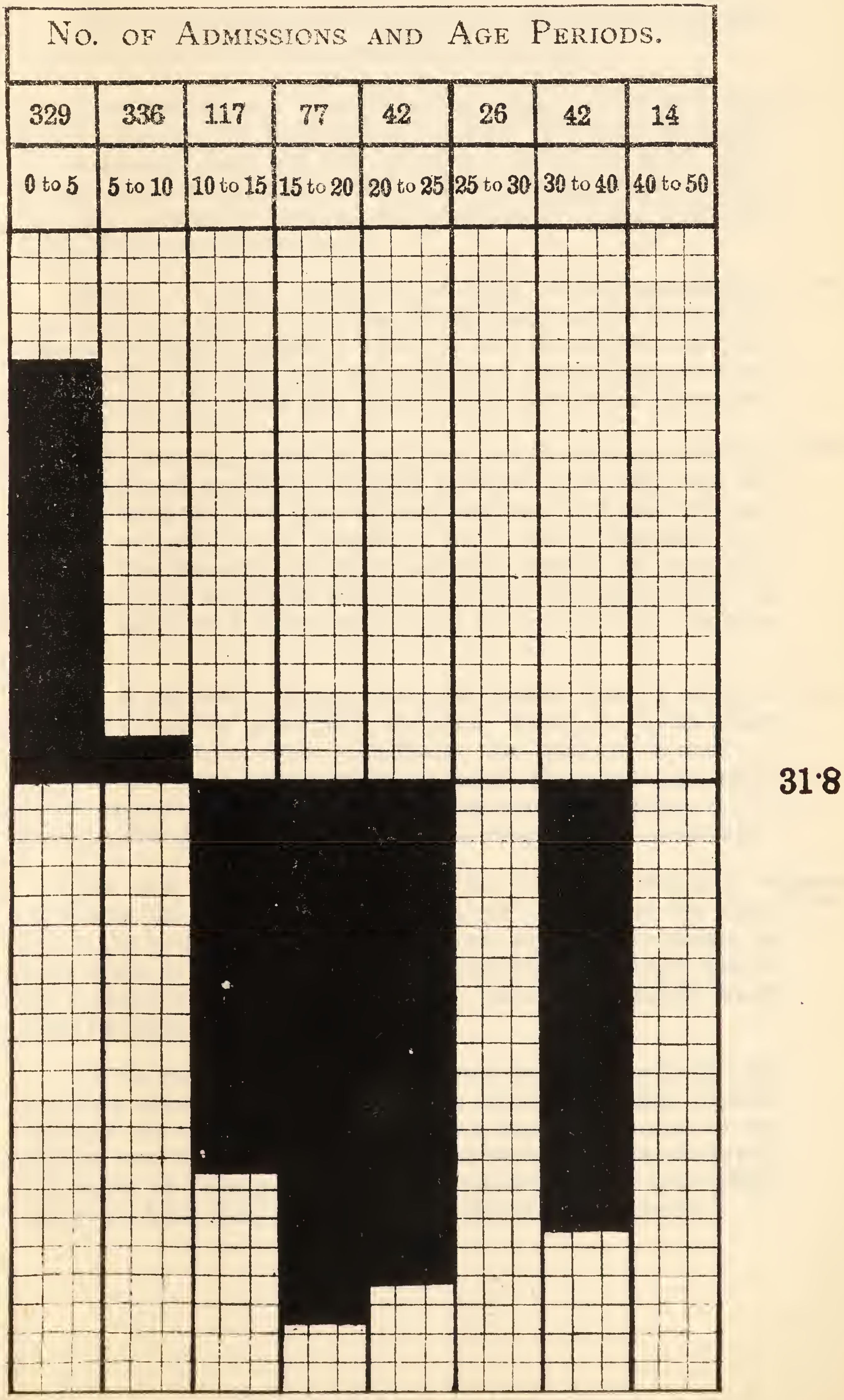
Shewing the total number Admitted and the number of those Admitted who Died of DIPHTHERIA, of both Sexes, and at different Ages, for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.	Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1	2	2	100·0	0 to 1	1	...	...
0 to 5	48	19	39·5	0 to 5	57	18	31·5
5 ,, 10	60	18	30·0	5 to 10	54	11	20·3
10 ,, 15	18	1	5·5	10 ,, 15	26	3	11·5
15 ,, 20	9	...	...	15 ,, 20	4	...	...
20 ,, 25	2	...	...	20 ,, 25	3	...	...
25 ,, 30	...	...	...	25 ,, 30	6	...	...
30 ,, 40	...	...	...	30 ,, 40	5	1	20·0
40 ,, 50	...	...	...	40 ,, 50	2	...	...
over 50	...	...	...	over 50	...	...	...
Total...	137	38	27·7	Total...	157	33	21·0

Total number **Admitted**. 294	Of these there **Died** 71	Percentage mortality ... 24·2

DIPHTHERIA.

Showing the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the percentage mortality at different age periods in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899.



Diphtheria

The number of cases of Diphtheria admitted was 294, an increase of 149 on the admissions in 1899, above the average of the admissions in the five years ended December 31st, 1899, by 228, and the mean of the admissions in the seventeen years ended December 31st 1899, by 243.

The type of disease was in accord with that noted in previous years the subject, therefore, requiring no comment.

Sex

More females were admitted than males, the number of the former exceeding the latter by 7·0 per cent. In 1899 the admission of females exceeded that of males by 7·8 per cent., whilst during the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899—in which time 983 cases were admitted—the admissions of females exceeded those of males by 9·2 per cent.

5—10 years

More of the cases admitted belonged to the second quinquenium of life than to any other, though there was but little difference in the number admitted belonging to that age period and the immediately preceding one, 35·7 per cent. belonging to the first quinquenium of life and 38·7 to the second of the total admissions.

Mortality

The percentage mortality calculated on the number admitted, including those admitted in a dying condition (*vide* page 23) was 24·2, as compared with 39·0 in 1899, and with 31·8 the mean percentage mortality in the seventeen years ended December 31st, 1899. The percentage mortality amongst cases in the first quinquenium of life was equal to 52·1 per cent. (or amongst those in the first and second quinquenium 92·9 per cent.) of the total mortality.

Chart

As in the case of Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever, I present a chart showing the percentage deviation about the mean death rate of Diphtheria cases at different age periods, treated in hospital during the seventeen years ended December 31st. 1899. It will be noticed that though the general contour simulates that of Scarlet Fever yet the extremes from the mean line are much less.

Anti-diphtheria Serum

The use of Anti-diphtheria Serum in the treatment of diphtheria has been general and extensive throughout the year, and in the latter part of the year the great advantage to patients of large doses, or of Serums of high potentiality in a single dose at the commencement of the treatment instead of repeated small doses has been most marked.

To the use of Anti-diphtheria Serum is undoubtedly due the gratifying reduction in the death rate obtaining in this disease. Amongst the cases admitted within three days of the onset of the disease none died from effects produced by the presence of obstruction in the air passages, but have succumbed to the after effects (paralysis, heart failure, prostration,) induced by the disease.

Serum Treatment

I have noted a slight tendency amongst the relatives of patients who have died, to ascribe to the Serum treatment a causation of heart failure. I take this opportunity of correcting this erroneous impression. I have no hesitation in asserting that such an idea is groundless, and without foundation. The liability to heart failure or any of the sequelæ of diphtheria is, from my experience, unaffected by the use of Anti-diphtheria Serum. With the exception of transient rashes of a Scarlatinaform, or more rarely Morbiliform character, and in one patient the formation of an abcess at the point of puncture, no unpleasant or harmful effects have followed this treatment. In the severe epidemics of 1889-90, suddenly fatal sequelæ were equally common, as they have been amongst the cases treated in 1900—and the percentage mortality was 39·3

TABLE XI.

Shewing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA Admitted, and the number of those Admitted who Died, tabulated according to the "Number of Days Ill before Admission," together with the Percentage Mortality in each group.

Number of Days Ill before Admission.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals.
Number Admitted...	32	136	69	38	11	4	4	294
Number Died	2	29	22	11	5	2	...	71
Percentage Mortality	6·2	21·3	31·8	28·9	45·4	50·0	...	24·2

Serum Treatment and Mortality

The above table presents features which I think are of more than merely hospital interest. It shows the number of days certain groups of patients were ill before admission and came under Serum treatment, and the percentage mortality in these groups. Allowing that the number of cases is small to theorise from, that errors are possible in estimating the number of days ill before admission owing to the difficulty in obtaining exact information from relatives, still it must be admitted that these figures, small as they may be, are an addition to the mass of presumptive evidence in favour of Serum treatment. Speaking from my standpoint, I find it is a consummation to be desired that it might be possible to exhibit this remedy at the earliest possible time to all cases, not only of true diphtheria but to those cases in which a reasonable doubt or suspicion of the nature of the case exists.

The months in which the admission of cases of Diphtheria were most numerous were October and November. (See Chart IV. for comparison with previous years).

Months

The Complications and Sequelæ noted were those ordinarily met with in cases of diphtheria, including hæmorrhage, various paralyses, and that most fatal symptom—obstinate and persistent vomiting. For the relief of this latter and the conditions appertaining to it, the only remedy which has proved of the least service has been whiskey exhibited in full doses with ærated water.

Complications and Sequelæ

On several occasions, persons suffering from diphtheria have been admitted who eventually were found to have also suffered from scarlet fever, but with whom the latter disease was masked by the former, and not being recognised until desquamation began. Occasionally these cases became the foci of a limited number of cases of scarlet fever amongst the other patients. Such instances are much to be regretted, but are practically unavoidable.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Complications

Before closing my remarks on Diptheria, there are two points which I think are of sufficient interest to mention. One is, the comparative immunity which the Staff (nursing and general) have enjoyed from attacks of Diphtheria. During the past twenty years only three have contracted this disease. This number is in marked contrast with the number who have contracted enteric fever, from which disease 23 have suffered in the same period of time, and is not to be accounted for so readily as in the case of Scarlet Fever, from which so many are protected by having suffered from it in childhood. The other point is, that not one so-called return case of Diphtheria has been noted.

Diphtheria and Nursing and General Staff

The daily average number of days spent by each patient in hospital was 19·9.

Days in Hospital

I have now, Gentlemen, presented to you the principal facts and Statistics bearing on the work of the Hospital Department in the year 1900.

The health of the staff has been good during the year. In addition to the ordinary minor ailments common to all communities, two cases of dangerous infectious disease occurred in the nursing staff. Head Nurse C. and Probationer H. contracted Enteric Fever whilst nursing cases of that disease. Both, I am pleased to say, made excellent recoveries. It was with much regret I had to report the death of R. J., a ward servant, who died suddenly in the course of a severe attack of Tonsilitis.

Health of Staff

I am pleased to report that the conduct of your staff generally has been excellent, and that the work of the various sub-departments has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Nurses' Ball

The nurses' ball was held in February, in the Pendleton Town Hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Town Halls and Markets Committee. The annual picnic for the staff was to Morecambe Bay and the surrounding neighbourhood, and was held on three consecutive days, one-third of the staff going each day. On each occasion some members of the Committee attended and kindly helped to bear the responsibility and care necessarily attached to the organization of such functions. I need not say that both the ball and the picnic were thoroughly enjoyed by the staff. The nurses' tennis court and croquet lawn is now in excellent order. The piano and liberal supply of current periodicals provided by you for the nurses are thoroughly appreciated. When the alterations and additions to the Nurses' Home are completed, I have no hesitation in saying that the position of your nursing staff, as regards comfort and recreation, will compare most favourably with that of any similar institution in the kingdom.

Attractions of Grounds

The attractions of the grounds increase each year, under the careful attention of the Head Gardener. This feature of the institution is one which must be looked on as a factor of some importance tending towards the popularity of the institution.

Assistant Medical Officer and Lady Superintendent

In conclusion, I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of Dr. Pringle, Assistant Medical Officer, not only in the work connected with the treatment of cases, but for the excellent manner in which he has carried out all the bacteriological work of the department. To the Lady Superintendent and Matron, Miss Thomas, my sincere thanks are again due for the ever ready and great assistance she has given in the management and maintenance of discipline in your institution, and for her untiring efforts to secure the happiness and comfort and aid the recovery of the patients by kind and careful nursing. To the success of these efforts, is undoubtedly largely due the popularity of the Sanatorium.

Thanks to Committee

To you, Gentlemen, I beg to offer my sincere thanks, not only for the unremitting kindness and support you have accorded me as Medical Superintendent in all matters connected with the Superintendence and Administration of the Hospital Department, a kindness and support which has helped materially to lessen the weight of responsibilty which attaches to such a post, but personally for the sincere sympathy which you—individually and collectively—extended to me in the early part of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

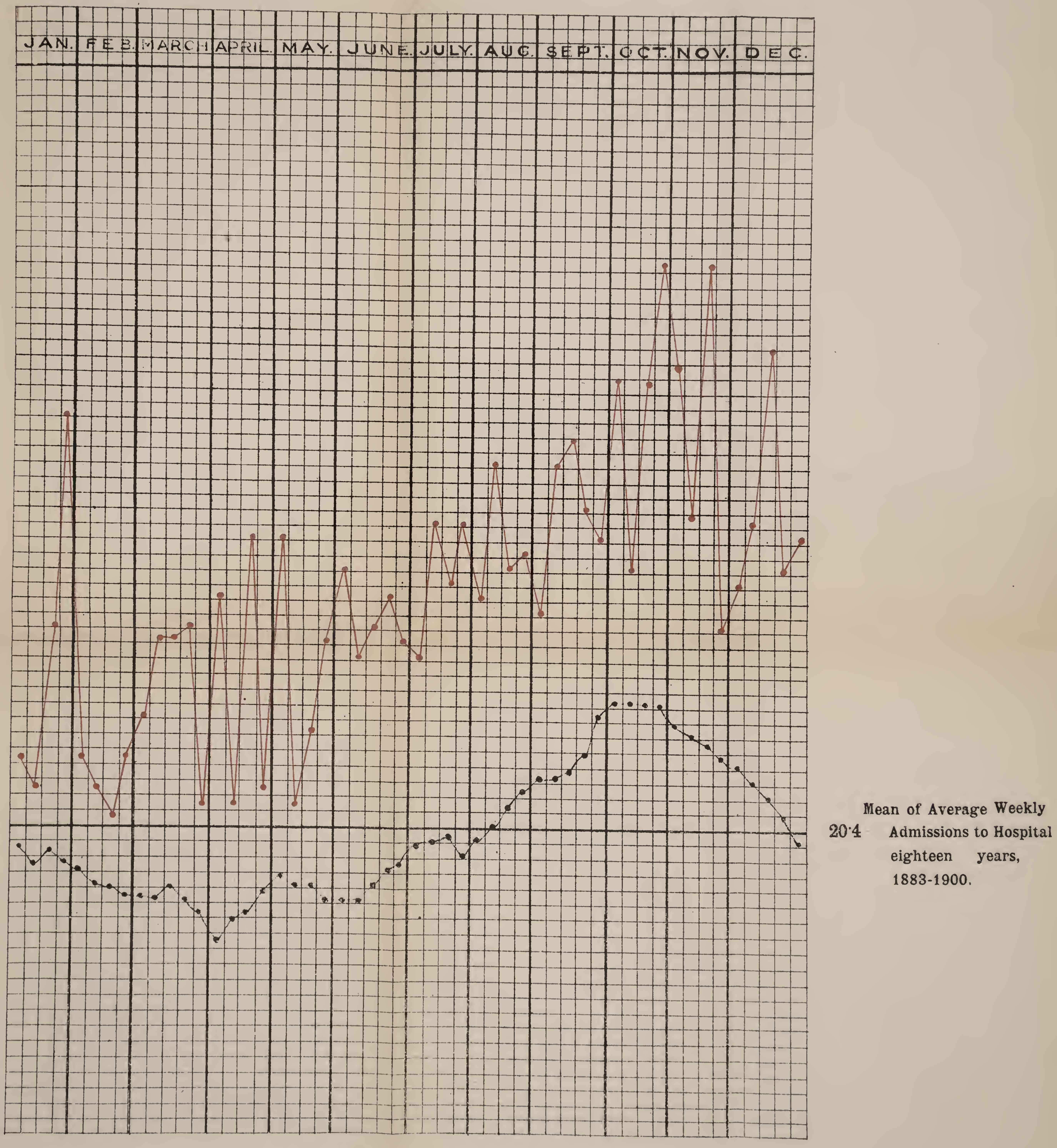
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. MULLEN.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ALL CASES.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average weekly admissions to Hospital during the eighteen years, 1883-1900; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the weekly admissions during 1900, above and below the mean of the eighteen years.

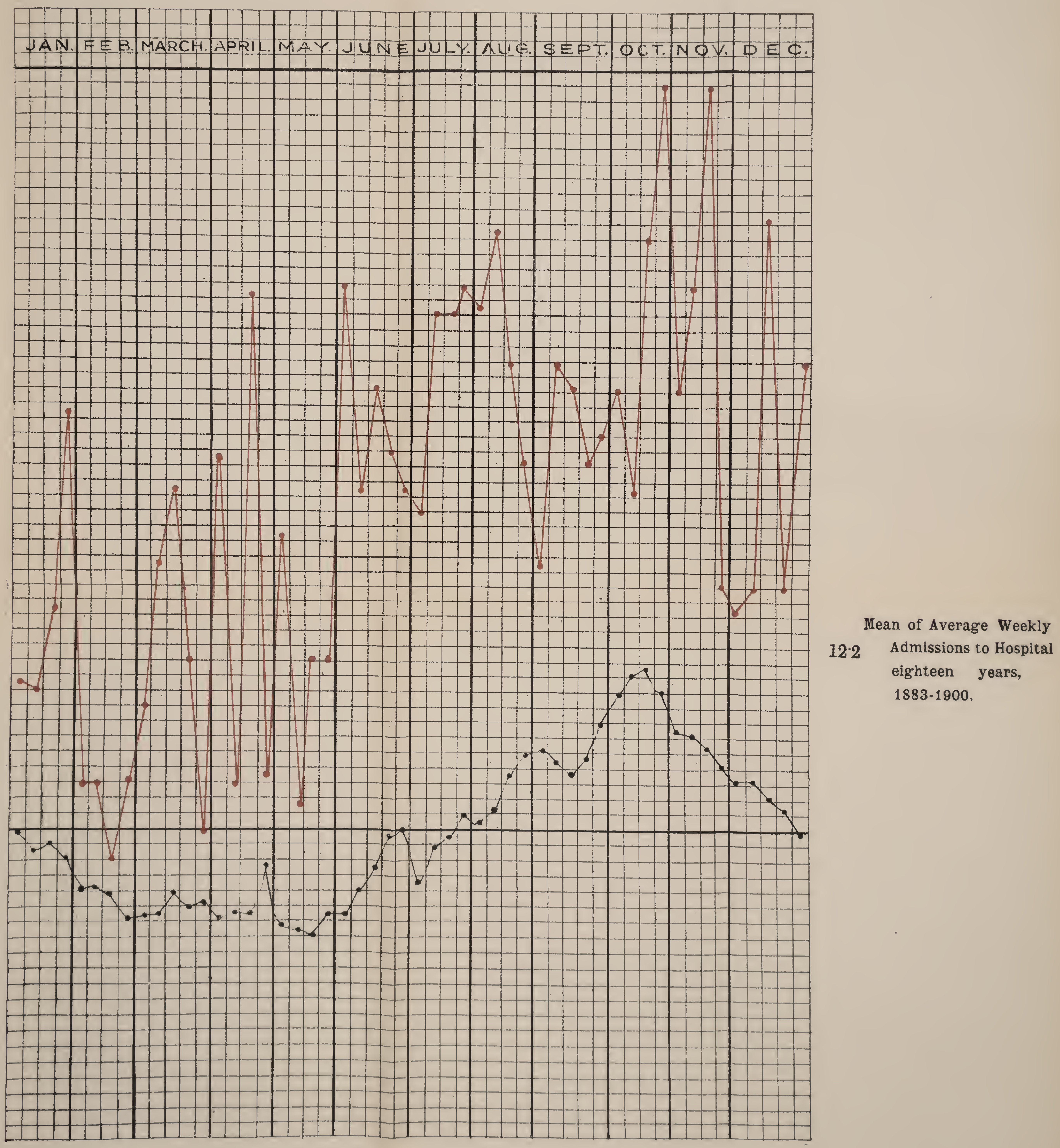


EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SCARLET FEVER.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average Weekly admissions to Hospital, during the eighteen years 1883-1900; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the Weekly admissions during 1900, above and below the mean of the eighteen years.

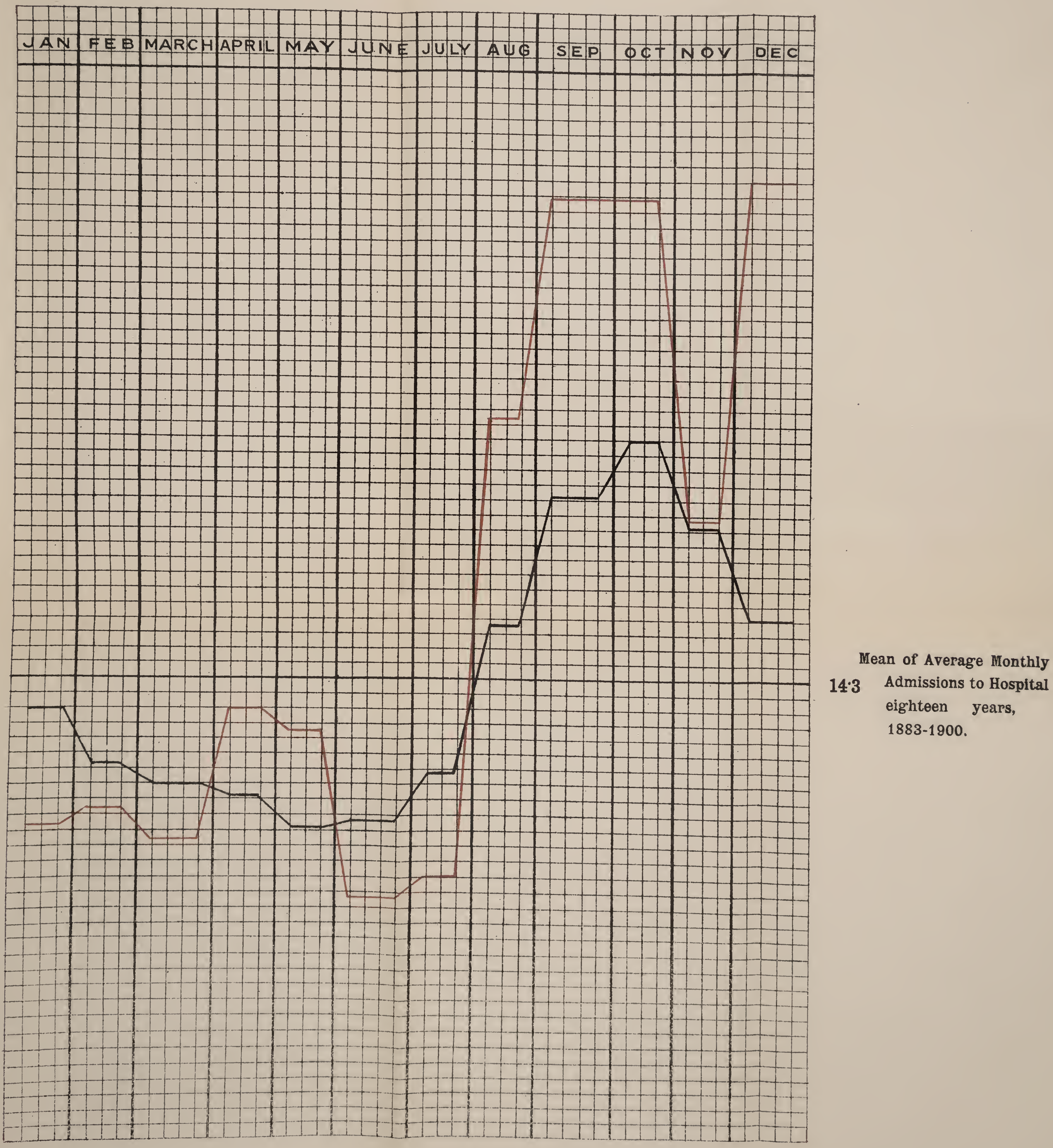


EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average monthly admissions to Hospital, during the eighteen years 1883-1900; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the monthly admissions during 1900, above and below the mean of the eighteen years.

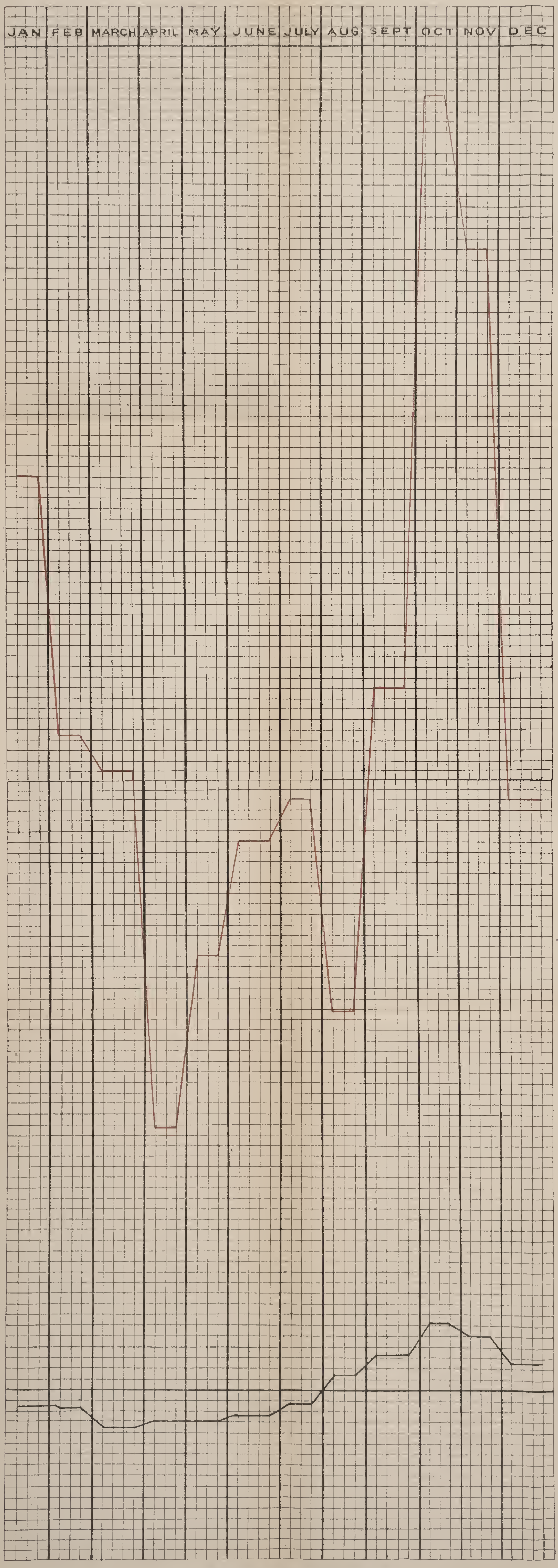


EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

DIPHTHERIA.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average monthly admissions to Hospital, during the eighteen years 1883-1900; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the monthly admissions during 1900, above and below the mean of the eighteen years.



Mean of Average Monthly
5·8 Admissions to Hospital
eighteen years,
1883-1900.

EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.